THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,480—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
[illegible]	3,713	.....	25th Nov. 1911
Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Dec. 1911
Baldino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	2nd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	3rd Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	6th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 1st November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwodur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4148	...Cousin	...23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	...Rosati	...21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	...Brano	...18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer	...15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	...Costa	...14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	...Cousin	...11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	...Galoune	...9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rosati	...6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Polynesien	6363	...Brano	...4th Nov. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer	...2nd Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS,
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Nov. 1911.
Elysia	6364	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5121	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6363 A. Haig	20th Feb. 1912.
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5121 R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5105 Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	4th May "
Elysia	6364 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	3rd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy", below the list of sailings.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are qualte ed, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 825,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Six Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

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DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

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THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

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"SHELL" 150°

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RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

BOOKSELLERS, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Huber's Consumption Its Relation to man and his Civilization, Its Prevention and Cure	... 11 4	Earle's Diseases of the Anus, Rectum, and Sigmoid for the use of Students and General practitioners	... 15 12
Cattell's Post-Mortem Pathology ...	... 13 8	Madeira's Hunting in British East Africa	... 18 1
Fox's Practical Treatise on Small-pox in Colors from Life	... 11 4	Taylor's Practice of Medicine, 1911 ...	... 13 8
Fox's Photographic Atlas of Diseases of the Skin, 167 Colored Photographs 4 Vols.	... 75 0	Mumford's Practice of Surgery ...	... 23 8
Wood, Remington and Sadtler's, The Indispensable United States Dispensatory 19th Edt ...	23 10	Anders & Boston's Diagnosis, 1911 ...	... 18 12
Wilson's Medical Pocket Formulary 2600 Formulae, Pocket size	... 6 12	Sahli & Potter's Diagnostic Methods ...	... 20 10
Lippincott's New Medical Dictionary, Leather bound, with Alphabetical Thumb Index	... 15 12	Bandler's Medical Gynæcology ...	... 15 12
Lippincott's Pocket Medical Dictionary	... 2 4	Dorland's Medical Dictionary ...	... 15 12
Paton's Psychiatry	... 13 8	Gant on Constipation and Intestinal obstruction.	18 12
		Stengo,'s Pathology	... 15 12

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WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
30TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

ALL SCOTSMEN desirous of attending the DINNER which will be held in the Restaurant of the Exhibition (Old Bombay), and which has been specially secured for the occasion are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

THE PIPERS of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS will play, and an Exhibition of Highland Dancing will be given.

Certain distinguished Scottish Noblemen now on their way to the Durbar have been invited to attend.

THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD will take Chair.

Tickets Rs. 10 each; any balance remaining over will be handed to the Scottish Orphanage.

Free entrance to the Exhibition.

Honorary Secretaries,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Graham's Buildings,
Parsi Bazaar Street.
A. M. REITH,
George Service and Co.,
Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIA CATHARINA MISQUITA wife of AUGUSTINE MISQUITA, of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client Mr. AMBALAL PRAJIWANDAS, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance lease or tiea or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY,

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Elphistone Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4380 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 242, 247 and 467, New No. s 12229, 1-2 and New Survey No. —— and by the Municipality 1938, under Ward G No. 3470, and Street No. 934, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Cotton Mills, on or towards the West by the property of Nana Succaram Pai, on or towards the North by the property of the Elphinstone Mill and on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1911.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI:—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2		
Third Class ...	8 12	Second Class ...	62 14

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10		
Each additional horse	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 12
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3		
One Motor Car ...	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11	One Motor Car....	363 4

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, D.....	14 30	Victoria Terminus, D.....	22 30
Delhi (2nd day) A.....	20 30	Delhi (3rd day) A.....	8 20

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 30th August, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR

THE FOLLOWING THREE CAMP STATIONS on the Delhi Durbar Railway are open for through booking of TRAFFIC of ANY KIND, i. e., Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, Parcels and passengers:—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

2. Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages and Parcels may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

3. The undermentioned additional Camp Stations are open for Goods Booking and booking of motor cars, live stock as well as for Troop Trains:—

CAVALRY CAMP STATION.
ARMY CAMP STATION.
GOODS AND PARCELS.

4. Consignors are requested in their own interest to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp Stations it would be most convenient for them to effect delivery, and their goods and parcels should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods and parcels for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods or parcels are to be booked.

5. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods and parcel booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and the Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive labels for the particular Camp Station to which their goods or parcels have been booked are affixed to their packages.

QUICK TRANSIT OF GOODS.

6. A daily Express Goods Train is being run for the conveyance of Goods, Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, etc., to Delhi and the three Camp stations named above on the Durbar Railway, and for Goods Traffic only to Cavalry and Army Camp Stations.

RESERVATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

7. As Bookings to Delhi are very heavy, the public are specially requested to intimate in advance what accommodation they will require for Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, etc., and the dates on which they desire to despatch them.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th October, 1911.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, to the above Railway, for the year 1912, and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 12 noon on 27th November, 1911.

Full particulars together with Tender form may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad on payment of two Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.
A GRAND FEATURE OF DELHI DURBAR.
THE LONGEST VIEW WITH BEST ACCOMMODATION.
(i. e. sofas and chairs)
and shortest confinement to seats.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Just in front of the exit (Delhi) gate of the fort.
Apply Sharp.

RATES CURRENT UP TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

1. Seats on the Eastern side of Jumma Masjid, the most prominent one, giving the best and longest sight—
(a) Sofas Rs. 20 per seat.
(b) Chairs Rs. 15 per seat.
2. Chairs on other sides Rs. 10 and 7 per seat.
3. Seats for parda ladies with best parda arrangements and female attendants—
Chair Rs. 7 per seat.
Other seats Rs. 5 per seat.
A separate space specified for Europeans. Discount.
Purchasers of more than 10 tickets will be allowed 5 per cent discount.

AGENTS.
Special terms for Agents.
N. B.—No refund on Tickets once issued.
Apply to
SHRI KRISHN DASS,
Gurwala and Banker, DELHI.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur, Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0 / Delhi ..... A. 6-57	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30 / Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45 / Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Delhi ..... D. 21-0 / Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OILS," are invited for the supply of 1600 tons of high grade SUMMER MINERAL AXLE OIL, to be delivered in 7 monthly consignments and 1300 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 15th day of February, 1912, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the 1st instalment of Winter Oil by the first day of September, 1912.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1912, at which date time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0·890 to 0·920.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 480 to 500 Secs.
Flash Points (closed test) over .....380° Fahrenheit.
Cold test (setting point) ..... 40° to 44° Fahrenheit.

WINTER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit..... 0·890 to 0·920.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 300 to 360 Secs.
Flash Points (cold test) over ..... 380° Fahrenheit.
Cold tests, (setting point) .....20° to 22° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for Tenders. No Tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or part of a Tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender and can reject the whole or any part of any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd Oct., 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 5,000 Tons of SCRAP IRON and CAST STEEL.

The purchaser must be prepared to take delivery of the whole quantity within two months from date of acceptance of offer and pay 50 per cent. of total cost 15 days after his offer accepted and the remainder before any deliveries of any portion of the quantity mentioned can be made.

2. In the event of the purchaser desiring to export the scrap out of India the whole quantity will be delivered in wagons at ships side at Kemari and carried at the cost of the purchaser at condemned Railway Material Rate of freight from such places as the scrap is now lying. The rate of freight will be 1/0 pies per maund per mile. If necessary the whole quantity will be collected at Karachi Stores Yard, till a steamer is ready to take the scrap, but this must be done within the two months mentioned in para. 1 and loading charges into wagons at Karachi stores must be paid by the purchaser.

3. No selection whatever of the scrap offered will be allowed. The Chief Storekeeper of the Railway will determine the class of scrap iron and cast steel that the purchaser must take and his decision shall be final. Steel through sleepers are not included in this lot of Scrap Iron and Steel offered for sale.

4. Intending purchasers must remit in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, as earnest money which amount will be wholly forfeited to the Railway in the event of the purchaser failing to execute the necessary agreement within 7 days after acceptance of tenders. Offers will not be considered unless earnest money shall have been paid before the tenders are opened.

5. The rate quoted must be per ton. No particular form of Tender is required but the person whose offer is accepted will be required to execute an agreement 7 days after acceptance of his offer.

6. Offers must reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 14th November, 1911, at which place time and date they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. Covers containing offers must be addressed to the Manager, N.-W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, and should be sealed and superscribed Tender for purchase of Scrap.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept any offer and reserves the right to reject the whole of the offers submitted.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 14-10-1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th December, 1911, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned rations for Military Police in Burma, for a period of one year 1912-13.

(A). AT MANDALAY.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
AT MYINGYAN.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
GUNNY BAGS ... Nos. 39,000
(B). AT MANDALAY.
Ghee Cow's best quality lbs. 5,00,000.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the contract and Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
Burma.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon,
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE,
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO, Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Half Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
New Queen's Road, next to Sandhurst Bridge.
5 Minutes' walk from Girgaum Tram Terminus.

LAST 5 NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 9-30 P. M. Doors open at 8-30.
OF STARTLING
NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW SENSATIONS,
AND NEW FEATURES.
THE GREATEST OF CONJURORS AND HANDCUFF EXPERTS.
NOTHING ON EARTH CAN HOLD HIM CAPTIVE
ORIGINAL ILLUSIONS AND DAZZLING COLLECTION
of his unfathomable tricks in conjuring.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th AT 5 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE—for Schools and Children. School Boys and Girls, and Children will be admitted at half-price.
DOORS OPEN AT 4-30 P.M. COMMENCE 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Rs. 5, 4, 3, and 1.
Boxes for 4 Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Plan at S. ROSE AND Co.

EMPIR THEATR E
Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.
RETURN VISIT TO BOMBAY.
For a Special Engagement
COMMENCING
4TH NOV., SATURDAY, NOV. 4TH., at 9-30 P. M.
of
M. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER from the Apollo Theatre, London.
In their
MIGHTY MUSICAL ELANGE Including PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
From the Follies Extensive Repertoire.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY'S SENSATION.
"THE ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA"
WEIRD, WONDERFUL, MAJESTIC.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	ICHOW	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD
CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Adamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Obu
Bonjuna	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Swatow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Lahore	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Penang (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P. M.
OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
MORE STAR NUMBERS
By our all Round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
A sovereign remedy for all complaints is an honest hearty laugh!
If you want a hearty laugh / If you want a pleasant ride / If you feel you're out of sorts / And you can't be satisfied } See "Martha" the Bucking Elephant.
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.
Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

NEXT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinee only.
NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd. after every Performance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND
OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER,
at 9-30 P. M.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for consistuents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhouni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1258.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '84 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 5/32d. Also includes Tables of Fan Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Grand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, etc., etc. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
POST BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Gua

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 13-16		1-8
do. Bonds ...	9s 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-2	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-15 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-26 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ..	3 1-2		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest-day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, fair demand.
Futures	Quiet, steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	...Dull, inactive.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	Nil
Imports	... 20,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·20 —04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·95	4·88	4 83	4 90	4·92
—03	—03	—8	—08	—08
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·94	4·93	4·93	5·00	
—08	—08	—8	—08	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-09, March 8-99.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·11 March 9·12.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 83,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 91,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 34,000
Exports to Continent	... 21,000
Spot Cotton—	9·35 —10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9-11—11 } Declined on bearish private crop reports and reported slack demand.
Futures—Month of March. 9-03—15 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 3-8 —1 8
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·10 —08
Do. do March	... 9·12 —12
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	... 16 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	...2,440,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	
Do. Months—	
Victorian	unchanged.
Do. Months—	
New South Wales	
Do. Months—	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...72 3-4 —3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...62 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... 15 1-2 —1-8
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	4 3 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Done & Sellers.
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£ 63 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-8 ,,
Standard Copper G M B	... £55 5-15 ,,
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	... 10·6 Done
SUGAR—	
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	... 20 3+1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Very steady, not much doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments	... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	...16 11 1-2+3-4
Months of Shipments	...Nov.—Sellers.
Tone—Only limited business.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	... 22 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug. Sellers.
Tone—Inactive, prices unchgd.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do.	Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Nominal unchgd
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value. unchgd
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	Nov.-Dec.—16-9—Nominal unchgd
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value. unchgd
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta...	
Do.	Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2+1 1-2—Nominal.
Do.	July-Oct —1912—15 1 1-2—Value unchgd
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	Nov.-Dec.—17 6+1 1-2—Nominal
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—15 3—Value unchgd

General Tone—Practically nothing doing and no change in prices.

ARRIVALS—
Fonerie and Lookaley Hall.

A piece of timber at least forty centuries old has just been deposited in the Glasgow Exhibition. When discovered it was as soft as a chemical sponge, but, subjected to careful and continuous chemical and mechanical treatment, it is now as hard and as heavy as freshly cut timber. The wood had been pointed at one end by a stone axe.

Soldiers and sailors of good character who have served their time and are likely to prove good colonists are to be offered a chance of emigrating to Canada next spring, and securing work under a scheme to be set on foot by the Soldiers and Sailors' Association.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [31st Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	3,00,000	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,50,000	do	National Bank
13 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	9,75,000	Sydney	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th & 29th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	40,361
B B and C I Railway ...	43	51,403

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened flat at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. to 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance but private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...179 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The opening quotation for Cash was 95 1-16 and the settlement passed off at and about this rate. For the next settlement the quotations was 94 7-8. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 2 0
November Settlement...	Rs. 94 15 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 25 1-16 for ready and 25 1-8 for two months' delivery. New York was also unchanged at 54 3-8. The local market is rather steadier and rates close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 63 3 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	...	,, 63 3 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	...	,, 63 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market opened quiet and good Broach was quoted Rs. 251 but during the morning declined to Rs. 249. Prices are still inclined to be irregular though there is less desire on the part of speculators to operate either way. There has been some enquiry by exporters for fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola January and a moderate business has been done. Closing rates at 6 p. m. were as under, and the tone of the market was quiet.

For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate. Ready new Khamgaon is selling at Rs. 260.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 248	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,, 248	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 246	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	,, 244	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	,, 242	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 240	,,
Fine M G Khandesh ...	,, 237	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	,, 230	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 248	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 240	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	,, 237	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,, 241	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	51,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·94	4·86	4·86	4·88
—01	—02	—02	—02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
4·90	4·92	4·94	4·97	4·98
—02	—02	—02	—01	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is easier in sympathy with the decline at Home.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 6 0	B.T.
April-May ...	,, 10 10 9	B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Cownpore ready...	Rs. 8 3 0	B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,, 9 1 0	,,
Brown Delhi A. M. ...	,, 8 3 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—Tone steadier.

White Khandeish ...	Rs. 62 8 0	Ready.
Bold White 99 p.c. ...	,, 57 0 0	D.J.
Black Kutni ...	,, 48 12 0	,,
Red Jubbalpore ...	,, 52 8 0	D.F.

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 10 13 6	B.T.
Forward ...	,, 11 2 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 7 0	R.T.
Apl.-May ...	,, 7 6 0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady.

Ready ...	Rs 26 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—Tone steadier.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 9 0	R.T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We quote—

White Pusi ready 85 p.c	Rs. 5 2 0	R.T.	
,, Delhi A.M. ...	Rs. 5 6 6	,,	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,770
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	80
[illegible]	50 1-4

MILLS.

[illegible]	422 1-2 Dec.
Fine Flax Mill	285
[illegible]	762 1-2 ,,
[illegible]sji Petit	2,660 ,,
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,145 Dec.

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,177 1-2
Treacher and Co	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	736 bales
Wheat	5,672 cwts.
Linseed	1,378 ,,
Rapeseed	448 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,773 ,,
Poppyseed	10 ,,
Groundnuts	991 ,,
Castorseed	6,677 ,,
Rice	5,329 ,,
Myrabollams	578 ,,
Cottonseed	1,895 ,,
Mowraseed	388 ,,
Gram	2,255 ,,
Joowar	264 ,,
Maize	626 ,,

CALCUTTA MARKETS CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31st.

The share and money markets were closed to-day owing to Jagadhatri Puja, and there was practically no business done in the Jute and gunny markets.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—15,282 bags Java sugar, Ralli Bros.
City of Vienna s—5 tons coal, Killick Nixon and Co.
Castalia s—157 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 50 bales wool, K Khairaz; 10 bales wool, G. Jethanand, 35 bales wool, D Thakordass 7,754 cwts myraballams, A Khimjee; 45 bales wool, D Nagji; 54 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 100 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhai and Co; 29 bales wool, I Shivjee.

FOR LONDON.
Delhi s—96 cwts tennel seeds, R. Jeewandass and Co; 98 cwts dry ginger M Jafferbhoy 26 bales hides, H. Oomer and H Moosa, 46 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka, 72 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosen and Co; 250 cwts raisins, Alridge Solomon and Co; 139 cwts ginger, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 114 cwts Colombo roots, G Shuchedina and Co; 365 cwts myraballams, A Khimjee; 100 cwts kismiss, D Passoo and Co; 46 cwts cashewnuts, N. Cassam; 17 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co, 19 bales skins, A E H Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassono s—5,560 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—500 cwts crushed myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, W M Blythe and Co; 3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.
Koerber s—2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—1,007 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradass and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Castalia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Castalia s—12 cask skin C J Mathews and Co.
Daltonhall s—500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.
Daltonhall s—100 cwts dry chillies 20 cwts cardamonseed and 12 cwts dear horns G Suchedina and Co; 66 cwts dry chillies R Jeewandass and Co; 13 1-2 cwts cubebs M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Springburn s—8,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts poppyseed K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed H Maganlal.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bombay Maru s—210 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 200 bales twist the M B Kaisha.
Assaye s—200 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Bombay Maru s—30 cwts poppyseed and 35 cwts gum M Shirajoodin; 300 bales cotton H Gucudass and Co; 40 cwts gum A H Mawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist the M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bombay Maru s—55 1-2 cwts gallnuts C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Bombay Maru s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	30	7	15 p. m.	8	5
Teheran ...	31	1	35 a. m.	1	20
Suez.....	31	1	25 p. m.	1	19

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for Magador are subject to delay (11-10-11).

Owing to revolution China Frontier office is refusing all messages by Bhamo Route except for Tengyuch and Manyuch (30-10-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting station on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyuen Tengyuch route now closed. (31-10-11.)

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Koerber," Nov. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 to-day at 4-30 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, to-day at 3 p. m.

Satiboi, Mr L R
Deyssel, Revd A V D
deLuna, Mr G
Drayton, Mr N
Fiesn, Mr E
Garbett, Mr G G
Ganpat, Mr J
Griffiths, Mr
Harward, Mr A E
Hettasch, Revd and Mrs G
Hettasch, Master
Hettasch, Master
Hirson, Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Honigmann, Mr
Javeri, Master Mrs
Macsean, Mr E
Maunsell, Major F G
McCarrison, Capt and Mrs and Child
Mehta, Mr J R
Mitchell, Mr
Musgrave Mrs H A F nurse and child
Muller, Mr G
Oldrieve, Revd and Mrs F and infant
Regenhardt, Mr and Mrs
Simons, Mr E G
Swayne, Capt F G
Varma, Mr K D
White, Mr and Mrs C S S and child and nurse
Watkis, Gen and Mrs
Young, Miss N
Young, Miss J

A telegram from Mexico states that 500 of General Reye's supporters recently captured the town of San Juan, in the State of Vera Cruz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUGMOHUNDAS—October 31, at 6 a.m., at his residence in Kalbadevi Road, Jugmohundas Mungaldas, youngest son of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Kt., C. S. I., aged 49. Deeply regretted by a very large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLASCHECK—October 21, at Dehra Dun, U P, the wife of A D Blascheck, Forest Service, of a son.
HARRIS—October 19, at Lockwood Hotel, Murree, to the wife of Captain O M Harris, Royal Field Artillery, a daughter.
SCOTT—October 11, at Delhi, the wife of Herbert Scott, G I P Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "The Eruption of Mount Etna". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate."—Raleigh.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea," with the English mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

CORONATION BOOK.—His Excellency Sir George Clarke has been pleased to accept the dedication of a loyal and interesting book on the life of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor published by Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre in English and Marathi. The author of the former version is Mr. V. G. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., and that of the latter is the publisher himself. These books have received a favourable notice from the Press and should serve as a fitting present to juveniles on the occasion of the Royal visit.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon and superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Palynesien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Saturday the 4th inst. Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s.s "Pentakote" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Saturday the 4 inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Tuesday the 12th of December 1911, the date appointed for the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, will be observed as a holiday in Telegraph Offices and the usual Sunday working hours will be observed. Press telegrams in connection with the Coronation Durbar which may be tendered at, or addressed to Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Coronation Durbar office (in Delhi), Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Poona, Rangoon and Secunderabad will, as a special concession, be accepted at the usual rates. At these offices special arrangements will be made to deal with Press telegrams of any class in connection with the Coronation Durbar as on ordinary working days.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major A. P. D. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Washington Grays .....Grafulla
Overture.....Le Cheval De Bronze.....Auber
Reminiscences of Verdi .....Godfrey
Valse .....The River of Years.....Liddell
Serenata .....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Selection ...The girls of Gottenberg ...Caryll
Morceau.....Humoreske .....Dvorak
Two Step ...Clorinda.....Ruig

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March of .....
Triumph ...Entry of the Gladiators...J. Fucik
Overture .....Konig Stephen.....Beethoven
A Serenade ...Birthday .....Eisoldt
Gavotte .....The Way to the Heart ...Lincke
Selection .....The Quaker Girl .....Monckton
Valse .....Giribiribin.....Bucalossi
Selection .....Veronique.....Messager
Two Step .....Moonstruck .....Monckton

ENTERTAINMENT AT UMARKHADI.—On Sunday last a dramatic entertainment was given in aid of St. Joseph's School Building Fund, Umarkhadi, the play staged on the occasion being Mr. Frank Cabral, who appeared in the character of Handy Andy, played his part in a humorous manner and called forth the laughter of the audience throughout the performance. Miss L. Leeks as Oonah Riley, the heroine, also performed her part admirably. The remarks of Messrs. Robert and Casimir Rodrigues as Squire Egan and Dick Dawson respectively, added much to the amusement of those present. The remaining artistes, Misses Maggie Cabral, Sophie Rodrigues and Messrs. H. D'Souza, S. D'Silva, J. Esperance and F. Fewz, did justice to their respective parts. Miss S. Rodrigues, Messrs. J. Gunn, A. Philips, S. D'Costa, S. D'Silva and F. Gracius contributed to the musical portion of the programme and were encored for their songs and the execution of the items they played. The success of the evening was greatly enhanced by the able management of the Rev. Fr. Fernandes, the Chaplain of St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.

SKATING RINK.

From an advertisement in another column the public will see that the management of the Skating Rink have decided to open it to-night, Wednesday, for the winter season.

We hear that the floor is in excellent condition, and the interior of the Rink is excellently lighted, while the decorations and other arrangements are all that can be desired. A Band will be in attendance.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston Circus continues to draw large houses and the management announces that next Thursday night's performance will be a benefit in aid of Famine relief. The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Rao Sahib Vassanji Tricumji Moolji have promised their patronage and it is expected that the public aid in the support of this most deserving cause will be large. Their money will be well spent and in return they will witness a thoroughly clever, interesting and enjoyable show.

A painting by Boucher representing Neptune and Amphitrite, valued at £486, has been stolen from the museum at Quimper (Finisterre).

The colossal equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, for the Calcutta maidan is being cast at a London Foundry.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF PILGRIMS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., charged Gulam Hussein Issaji Tajbhoy, Ebrahim Mulla Jeemanji and Mahomed Fazul Abdulla with cheating.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, appeared for the accused.

After evidence had been led, the accused put in a joint written statement in the course of which they stated that the s.s. "Shajehan" sailed for Jeddah on the 24th August in charge of her commander, Captain McBean, with pilgrims on board. On her homeward journey she arrived at Aden on the 26th September. On her outward voyage, she encountered very rough weather and her funnel was displaced slightly. Of this, the Company's agents were not informed, though they received a telegram on the 6th October. Prior to her return, the company's intention was to start her on the 21st October and information was given to the authorities in due course. Between the 27th and 30th September, 235 tickets had been sold, all bearing date, the 20th October or thereabouts, as the date of her departure.

On the 29th September the Company found that there was a rush of pilgrims to Bombay who were eager to secure passages to go on the "Haj," consequently the fares per head rose from Rs. 45 to Rs. 120. Fully believing that the steamer would be ready to sail on the 12th, the Company decided to alter the date of departure from the 20th to the 12th. No one was then aware that the aforesaid damage had been done to the steamer on her voyage to Aden. Accordingly, on the 1st, the company announced their intention to start their boat on the 12th. Between the 1st and the 6th, 970 more tickets were sold making up a total of 1,205, out of 1,335, the full complement of the boat. She arrived in Bombay on the 6th October and on the same evening, the agents learnt of the damage to the funnel. In consequence of this damage, the port authorities took away the certificate of the boat, which was put in charge of engineering contractors who began to do repairs. The contractors informed the agents that the damage would be put right within five or six days. Fully believing this statement the Company sold more tickets. The repairs, however, took a longer time and this resulted in unexpected delay, which was caused by a Parsi engineer who was dismissed by the contractors. The agents it was alleged had reason to believe that he had been in collusion with a rival firm, the Persian Steam Navigation Company. By the 11th October, all the available tickets had been sold, and it was untrue that any had been sold after the 12th. On the 12th October, the Company wrote to the Commissioner of Police that as repairs had not been completed, the boat would sail on the 20th. The repairs were completed on the 18th October and the ship was ready to sail on the 20th, but as two other pilgrim boats were sailing on the same day, she was not allowed to start by the authorities and owing to the intervention of the Diwali holidays, the boat's certificate could not be obtained. Besides, it was usual for pilgrim ships to be delayed for five or seven days and that fact was well-known to the pilgrims. They did not fraudulently change the date from the 20th to the 12th and they returned the fares to those who demanded them and had been ready to return to others also.

Further hearing of the case stands adjourned.

ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Assistant Inspector Sargon, charged George Alexander (30), a European, with escaping from legal custody. The complaint was that on Saturday the accused climbed the wall of the Government Workhouse and escaped. Finding himself uncomfortable he surrendered himself to the police. The Magistrate sentenced him to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSIS CONVICTED OF GAMBLING.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Byramji N. Turner, was charged with keeping a common gaming house and Kustamji K. Mistry and seven other Parsis with gaming therein with dice and money.

The accused pleaded guilty except one who was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. Turner was fined Rs. 100, four were fined Rs. 60 each as there were previous convictions against them and the rest were fined Rs. 30 each.

PATASTHAL ASSESSMENT.

The following Press Note has been issued :—

In 1907 Government issued orders for the abolition of patasthal assessment in the certain talukas in the Deccan and for the submission by Collectors of recommendations for the remaining areas where patasthal assessment was levied. These orders were published in Press Note No. 3552, dated 8th April 1907. Since that date orders have been passed from time to time on the recommendations of the Collectors in respect of some of the remaining areas. In all these cases, the assessment has been abolished wherever the supply of water from the pats is precarious and has been retained only where such supply is reasonably assured. The following statement shows the amounts of the total patasthal assessment originally levied, the patasthal assessment abolished and the patasthal assessment retained in those parts of the Deccan and the S. M. Country which have been dealt with up to date:—,

District.	Total patasthal assessment originally levied.	Patasthal assessment abolished.	Patasthal assessment retained.
Deccan.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	37,778	34,077	3,701
East Khandesh ...	524	30	494
West Khandesh ...	1,489	710	779
Nasik	1,41,496	20,822	1,20,674
Poona	47,234	409	46,825
Sholapur	8,821	8,821	...
S. M. Country.			
Bijapur	4068	4,068	...
Belgaum	...	3,382	...
Dharwar	...	1,870	...
Total ...	2,41,409	74,189	1,72,473

Proposals are still awaited for two talukas of the Belgaum district, one taluka of the West Khandesh district, three talukas of the Nasik district, five talukas of the Poona district and all talukas of the Satara district. When the orders of Government are passed for these areas, the amount of patasthal assessment still retained will be further diminished.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer requesting to obtain the approval of the Corporation to his proposal to construct two roads, one on either side of the Municipal pipe track extending the whole length of Scheme VI from Vincent road on the South to the Salt Pans on the north in connection with the development of Scheme VI.

It was resolved to request the chairman to explain to the Corporation the scheme with a view to obtain their approval.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 21st Oct. 1911, by Council Bills	a £13,284,041
Balance to be remitted from 22nd Oct. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 3,874,259

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian Lloyd Co's steamer Steinbergen, 2455 tons Captain W. H. de Yonge, arrived here on Tuesday from Rotterdam October 2, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

The steamer Helios 860 tons Captain Knudsen sailed on Tuesday for Bangkok with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Iddesleigh, 2582 tons Captain J. M. Catchol, sailed yesterday for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The steamer Lismore, 2277 tons Captain B. Morrison arrived here on Tuesday from London September 22 with a general cargo and explosives.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bezwada 3270 tons Captain G. J. Goss will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itria 3419 tons Captain R. E. Honeywood, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston .....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Oct. 31.

Abydos.....1939 Davies ... .G H Cassum
Himalaya.....3706 Gregos...London...P & O Co
Kassara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Lismore.....2277 Morrison.....
Madura .....1273 Pratt..... M M & Co
Norfolk .....3506 Buckley...F F Campbell & Co
Peebles .....2733 Wallace .....T Morrison & Co
Perlak .....1102 Creagh...Rangoon...Indo B Oil Co
Quilos.....4941 Stewart..... M M & Co
Steenbergen .....2455 Younge ..... T M & Co
Visigoth.....3613 Rale.....
Waroonga.....1609 Whitehead.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi	3 11	K Nixon & Co
B Basmo	2761	Boxhall	Karachi	4 11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Clan Cameron	2285	Taylor	Mangalore	1 11	J F & Co
D&E Peninsula	2209	Cole	Zanzibar	4 11	M M & Co
F Lindula	2183	Logan	Gulf	1-11	M M & Co
H Dalton Hall	2264	Worst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
L Sofala	2436	Bowman	Jedah	5-11	M M & Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque	2019	Grant	4 11	Philadelphia	Standard Oil Co
O Gallos	555	Watt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P C Fird Lecisz	3158	Reinner			W & A G & Co
Q Homayun	2155	Moloney	Jeddah	3 11	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta	3-11	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11	W & A G & Co
3 Springburn	3173	Williams	Calcutta	2-11	A Yule & Co
5 Fakhri	2555	Kast	Jedah	2-11	Bo B S N Co
6 City of Vienna	2985	Gordon	Karachi	2-11	K N & Co
7 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Ghupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	4 11	M M & Co
12&13 Delhi	4733	Bradshaw	London	4 11	P & O S N Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh	2-11	M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru	3398	Hori		3-11	N Y Kaisha
16 Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	4 11	W & A G & Co

Offside L

Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co

Offside N

Sha Ameer	1921	Cusack	Jeddah	4-11	Bo & H S N Co

H W P D

Satrunjee	5 7	Hossein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Aswan	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
31	Steinbergen	Yonge	Rotterdam, Oct 2
	Lismore	Morrison.....	London, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
31	Lalpoora	Sinclair	Calcutta, &c
	Helios	Knudsen	Bangkok
	Iddesleigh	Catchol	Hull

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Bezwada, Goss, for Calcutta, &c.
" Itria, Honeywood, for Karachi.

The steamer Orissa, for Calcutta, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, is due to arrive here about 6 p.m. on the 4th proximo and will land passengers on arrival at the Ballard Pier by launch. This steamer has been fitted with the Marconi system of Wireless Telegraphy and a message will be received on the morning of the 4th, giving actual time of arrival and the same Co's steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here on the 15th November.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on Oct 31st and the same Co's steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on Oct 31st via Lamu.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Hoggada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Hoggada	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	11
Total	0	1	80
Same date last year	3	3	98

During the twenty-five days' sitting of the Railway Commission, 14,192 questions were put to the witnesses.

The Swedish General Election, conducted for the first time on a system of proportional representation, has resulted in the defeat of the Conservatives, who have lost about 20 seats, and the victory of the Liberals, who have won 10, and the Social Democrats or Labour Party, who have more than doubled the number of theirs. The future Chamber will be composed of about 100 Liberals, 65 Conservatives, and 65 Social Democrats. The Liberals have won sufficient seats to give them a majority in the Upper House as well, and the Socialists have secured four seats.

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AND
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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoss Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for cooli hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1911.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

ANGLO-CHINESE journals by this week's China mail bring very little news of the revolution and it almost seems as if we are better informed via London of what is going on in the Celestial Empire than they who are nearer to the scene of strife. In September it appears there was a general disposition to regard the disturbances as purely local riots, but when Chengtu remained cut off from communication with Peking for days together diplomatists and journalists began to investigate the situation more closely. No direct news from the centre of the trouble was received for practically a week and consular and independent reports simply served up Chinese versions to the Wai-wu-pu which throughout the crisis assured the Legations that the Government was doing all in its power to protect foreign life and property and sometimes caused alarm to the foreigner by circulating communiques containing Chinese official news from the West. It was a relief to foreign settlers when the first and much belated despatch of the British Consul at Chengtu, followed by other equally belated telegrams to other Legations at Peking declared that the Viceroy was holding his own within the city and that no foreigners had been molested. Indeed our countrymen in China attached but little importance to the rising. Imperial Edicts thundered forth commanding that one general and another should repair to the scene, but even then little excitement was caused as for the first time in the history of Chinese uprisings was the foreigner and particularly the missionary permitted to escape attack. The dimensions of the present revolution we shall probably never know, for official Chinese versions are less to be relied upon than consular despatches, which at best are based on hearsay. Apparently to-day it is assumed in Peking that the one decisive victory, which has been gained at Hankow, will bring an end to the revolution, for the Regent in an imperial edict apologises for the past neglect of the Throne and grants the immediate institution of a Cabinet from which the nobles are to be excluded. Quite contrary to Chinese precedent the Edict further grants a free pardon to rebels and political offenders and overthrows Manchu officials, who are the upholders of the present dynasty. It would almost appear as if the last state of the Throne is worse than the first and the Regent has "lost face" among his own sect, quite as completely as did the late Empress Dowager in her flight from Peking.

From the first the rebels have complained of the incapacity of their leaders and at Hankow are described as a comparative rabble beside the trained troops of the Empire. It is probable they will seize the opportunity offered by this week's edict, and return to their accustomed occupations, for the crops are the best that have been known for years in the Chengtu plain where the agitation arose, and it was recognised from the first that although the people suffered severely from over-taxation and mal-administration and had a legitimate grievance against the Government, they were not ready in any way for a general rising. The danger of the situation now lies in the multitude of robbers, always active in the province, who with the members of the Secret Societies who are well-organised, combining to prolong unrest and obstruct the officials in their endeavours to restore order. The banditti attempted to bring about the association of the railway agitators, but the latter refused to join in the revolution. In one of the Anglo-Chinese journals we notice a missionary, who had made his way from Chengtu to Shanghai tells of an ingenious device by which the revolutionaries succeeded in provoking unrest in the country districts. Upon pieces of wood messages were written—for example :—"All the officials at Chengtu have been killed. Arm yourselves for resistance, for troops are coming to exterminate the Szechuanese." These were thrown into the river and washed ashore in the villages where they created both excitement and fear among the simple-minded who imagined they had come from Chengtu, whilst in reality they had been dropped into the water only a few miles from their desired destination. Nevertheless, they drove the villagers to join the revolutionaries or the Boxers, who numbered some two thousand strong in the vicinity of Ichang. Several of the Boxer leaders were arrested, but their followers, gaining entrance into the city, demanded their release which was eventually granted. They are a powerful body and without the aid of the villagers may still give the authorities vast trouble.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, who is associated with the Oxford movement in China, analysing the causes of the rebellion and discussing the means of ending it, says the principle involved is whether the reform of China shall be decided and carried out and monopolised by a few persons who happen to have the ear of the Prince Regent and others who are in power, or shall it be carried out by and with the full and free consent of the whole nation. In other words the real issue of the question now in dispute between the people in the provinces and the Central Government in Peking is whether the Government in China now shall be a Government by an oligarchy or a Constitutional Government in the true sense of the word. Mr. Ku-Hung-ming argues that when the Chinese Court returned to Peking after the Boxer cataclysm, the Chinese Government with the consent of the whole Chinese nation was committed to the principle of the Europeanization of China and although the Empress Dowager was prepared to obey the will of the nation she was determined that every single act and measure of reforms should be carried out not by the fiat of any individual, even of herself, but only with the full and fair consent of the whole nation—a revolution by due course of law. Li-Hung-chung failed to carry out the programme of reform because he tried to effect it by means of an oligarchy. As the course of true reform committed by the late Empress Dowager to Li-Hung-chung and his oligarchy not only failed but ended in disaster, can it be doubted for a moment, we are asked, that now the course of true reform if committed to Sheng Hsuan-huai and his new oligarchy, will also not only fail but end in greater disaster? The reply has been given by the Prince Regent in the edict telegraphed yesterday. The question is not whether the Government in Peking or the provinces is to prevail, but whether the method adopted by the Government in Peking in dealing with the Railway question or the demand of the people in the provinces that that method be discarded, is to prevail. We believe the Prince Regent has realised the position and his recognition of the people's claim to be governed by a Constitutional Government gives every hope that the rebellion is now virtually at an end.

NEW CARDINALS. SINCE January 1893 the Pope has not created any new British Cardinals; so the news that Pius the Tenth will confer at the end of next month, after an interval of nearly nineteen years, the coveted Red Hat on another British subject will be received with great interest. When Archbishops Vaughan and Logue were made Cardinals on the last occasion there were already two other British members of the Sacred College of Cardinals—Cardinals Howard and Moran. Both of these latter as well as one of the former, are now dead, so that there is now left only one representative of the British nation, Dr. Logue. Dr. Bourne's name was often mentioned in this connection after he succeeded the late Cardinal Vaughan in 1903 in the Archbishopric of Westminster; but the only objection to his admission among the Cardinals must have been his age. He was only forty-two when he became Archbishop and at that age a man rarely if ever gets the Red Hat. Even now when he is to receive the highly coveted honour he is certainly much too young for a Cardinal who are usually men in advanced age. At present we think the great majority of Cardinals have passed their sixtieth year, whereas Dr. Bourne has only this year reached his fiftieth birthday. Dr. Logue was three years older when he had this honour, and Dr. Vaughan in his sixty-first year. Dr. Manning, the latter's predecessor in the Archbishopric of Westminster, was not made Cardinal till he was sixty-seven, and had been for ten years in his see. Cardinal Newman had to wait longer still, he was nearly eighty. There are, however, exceptions to this advanced age. Both Cardinals Wiseman and Howard received the Red Hat when they were not quite fifty. But the latter was the scion of a very ancient and noble English family, and the former was the first Roman Catholic prelate in England since the Reformation. Cardinal Moran, the first Australian Cardinal, who died the other day, became Cardinal when he was fifty-five. The British Empire has about ten millions of the Pope's spiritual subjects and it was therefore but appropriate that they should have at least two representatives among the Cardinals who are called the Princes of the Church, though they have a claim to be better represented there and to have at least three, if not four. The United States with only four millions of Roman Catholics is to have three new Cardinals, making five in all,—a proportion nearly double that of British Roman Catholics. It may be added that the Council of Trent in the early part of the sixteenth century fixed the number at seventy, as well as qualifications of Cardinals, and these regulations are still in force. A Cardinal must be at least thirty years of age and men of illegitimate birth as well as near relatives of the Pope with one exception, and of the Cardinals are excluded. He must have learning, holiness and have lived an honourable life. These qualifications have been possessed by modern Cardinals. Nearly all great nationalities are represented, but of course the Italian, naturally, preponderates. The most interesting of the rights as well as duties of Cardinals is that to elect a new Pope from among their body.

THE INSURANCE BILL. So far as the news goes, it is satisfactory that Mr. Lloyd George has been able to arrange a compromise with the friendly societies in regard to the Insurance Bill. The nature of the compromise has not been divulged, and it is therefore impossible to discuss it, but it is to be hoped that the friendly societies, who have displayed a somewhat touchy temper in regard to the Insurance Bill, have accepted the compromise whole-heartedly, and will honestly endeavour to make it a permanent basis of useful co-operation with the Government in this great scheme. The clauses relating to "insurance reciprocity," as Mr. Lloyd George terms it with the colonies are to be heartily welcomed. We have no doubt that they will receive the approval of Colonial administrations, as they will give to the immigrant an added value, while at the same time they are to be commended as removing a possible injustice, which would probably have militated to some extent against emigration. From reference to the friendly societies we may pass on to the attitude of the the Labour party as a whole. Not long ago Mr. Ramsay Macdonald announced that his party would support the Bill, but he qualified his statement by adding that some amendments would first have to be accepted by the Government. It now transpires that these amendments have a very important bearing on the Bill and are not the simple and inocuous alterations, which Mr. Macdonald evidently desired to make them appear. The Labour party want the maximum contributions from employer, employed, and the State to be 3d. each indeed of 3d., 4d., and 2d., as they are respectively in the Bill. In addition they intend to press for a grading of workmen's contributions, so that those who earn a low wage shall not contribute so much as those who earn a higher wage. These are the amendments to which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald referred and it so happens that the adoption of these variations would involve a burden on the Imperial Exchequer over and beyond the 2d. contemplated in the Bill. This Imperial liability was expressly sanctioned and limited by the House of Commons in the money resolution adopted at the beginning of the committee stage of the Insurance Bill, and it would be outside the power of any unofficial member to move an amendment increasing an Imperial charge. It is thus a matter of very grave doubt whether the Labour party could move their amendments, and it is equally doubtful whether the Government will consent to do so. The whole financial scheme of the Bill would require re-construction, and the increase of cost to the State and to the employers would have a very serious effect upon the prospects of the Bill passing through Parliament. Whether the Labour party will give way or no it is hardly possible to foresee, for it is well-known that they have differences of opinion within, with which to contend. News by cable may therefore be awaited with a considerable degree of interest.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. THIS being a year of especial importance in India and St. Andrew's festival falling just two days before the arrival of the King-Emperor, an effort is to be made to celebrate the occasion with more than customary enthusiasm. St. Andrew, like the King-Emperor, visited this continent, and nothing could be more appropriate than to make as much as possible of the coincidence, especially as wherever King George has loyal subjects St. Andrew has devoted desciples. In anticipation of the Royal visit many distinguished persons, including numerous illustrious Scots, noble as well as simple, will be in Bombay for the occasion and the lairds have been invited to be present. A more opportune occasion for making November 30th a memorable social and national reunion could not possibly have occurred. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Reith have undertaken the duties of the Secretaryship and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice McLeod has accepted the chair for St. Andrew's dinner, which is to be held in the restaurant of the "Old Bombay" Exhibition which has been specially secured. The pipers of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, whose record reaches from Egmont-op-Zee, via Waterloo and Khartoum, to South Africa, will be in attendance, and after dinner by way of relieving the orators, an exhibition of Highland dancing will be given. Preliminaries are already far advanced and it is to be hoped that Scotsmen in Bombay, and within easy reach of Bombay, will send in their names and those of their expected and expectant guests with as little delay as possible that the event may be in every way worthy the occasion.

A press communique from Darjeeling, dated October 30th, says that the Calcutta Improvement Bill will be brought into force on January 2nd, 1912.

NEWS has been received from Ponnani of the sinking off that port on Sunday night of the native vessel "Patimar Dastagiri" bound from Cochin with a full cargo of copra and oil, most of which, however, has been salved. The crew were all saved. The vessel is reported to have been but slightly damaged.

THE Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the report on the working of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, shall not be abolished altogether, but shall, in future, be submitted to Government triennially instead of annually.

THE following notice is issued by the Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—"The Bombay Radio Office was in touch with the Indian transport vessel "Plassy" at 9.5 p.m. yesterday, at a distance of 295 miles. The "Plassy" will arrive to-day at about 2 p.m. Radio messages will be accepted. For rates see the Telegraph Guide, page 3."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 13.

A WONDERFUL ATHLETE.

The death of Sir C. B. Lawes-Wittewrong, Bart., robs the country of a wonderful athlete. Having distinguished himself at Eton, he went up to Cambridge and successfully represented his 'Varsity in the mile against Oxford in 1865 and 1866. He also won the one mile amateur championship in the latter year, and the cup which is held by the champions at this distance was presented by the deceased. Sculling also claimed his attention, and besides winning the Diamond Sculls and the Wingfield Sculls, he stroked his 'Varsity boat against Oxford in 1866.

When a man reaches 55 years of age, he is generally content to watch others do record breaking. Sir Charles was made of different stuff, however, and when the cycle record breaking craze was at its height in the late nineties, he was tempted to leave his studio and go in for riding behind pacing machines. He was in a position to engage some of the fastest quads and quints in the country, and he made several attempts at record, with the result that he held several amateur bests from one to 12 miles, and but for a fall, he would probably have set up a new one hour record.

A REAPPEARANCE.

G. A Olley was a name well-known in cycling circles a few years ago, and for a time it was uncertain whether he or L. Merideth was England's premier stayer. Olley gave up racing about five years ago, and was thought to have retired for good. It is pleasing to be able to state that he is still very much "on deck", and all being well, he may be one of England's chief hopes for the road cycling race at the next Olympic Games. He has been steadily training behind motor pace for some time and so well was he going, that he decided to have a shot at the 20 miles record. Unfortunately the conditions were not favourable last Saturday, and he had to postpone the effort which was hard lines, as he had actually beaten the record in a trial.

HARRASSING SWIMMERS.

One of the complaints frequently made about the bodies governing athletics, cycling, and swimming, is that too much attention is paid to the letter of the law, and that the "policing" of the sports seems to be the chief thing. There is some truth in this and the petty annoyances sportsmen are sometimes subjected to, drives many out of the game entirely. Naturally, rules and laws must be made and enforced for the good of sports, but care should be taken to avoid mistakes. We have just had an example of over-legislation which is an object lesson. A gentleman got up a swimming entertainment in connection with an east end mission for boys, and invited some prominent swimmers and divers to help. No prizes were given and no admission money was charged at the doors, and yet the Association says the gentlemen who came forward and tried to amuse the lads are suspended. The grounds for this are that the Eton Mission Club is not an affiliated body, and that no permit was obtained. In other words, no gentleman can try to advance swimming among the rising generation without the sanction of the Swimming Association.

The recent legislation stopping the competition between swimmers of opposite sexes gave great offence to the ladies, and now the Association wants to prevent their using silk costumes in public. One would have thought that the ladies might have been left to decide what is fitting to wear, and it will not be surprising if the fair sex break away in the near future and start a governing association of their own.

SCULLING.

The old country showed up very well in the sculling match between Albany of London and Jack Arnst of New Zealand, the former winning easily. It is claimed that Albany did not do himself justice when he met Barry, and he certainly shaped much better in his latest match. It is probably correct to say he has improved considerably and in another year he may be given a further chance against the English champion. Arnst is a sculler of great stamina, but he lacks polish and pace. The over-seas Britisher showed the right spirit on Monday, however, and even when ten lengths behind, he still pluckily stuck to his task, hoping that his rival would crack. This is the right spirit, and much can be learned from the example of a man who never gives up until the race is actually won and lost. Albany eased up at the finish, or the four lengths advantage he held at the end might have been twelve. The winner certainly has a great turn of speed, and that he fancies himself at this is instanced by his having challenged Barry to a match at 1,000 yards.

BOXING.

A Naval chaplain has entered for the Naval and Army Boxing championships, which will certainly convince many people that the clergy, as a body, are not opposed to the manly art. No doubt the success of the Faddists in stopping the proposed Johnson vs. Wells match will encourage them to attack the pastime in other directions, but on the other hand, thousands of sportsmen, who were not directly interested in boxing, will now support it, because of the attack of the Little Englanders.

It is quite understood that the colour question entered largely into the matter under notice, and many opposed the match on this account. The writer is inclined to think that all competition between white and coloured men is a mistake from an Imperial point of view. The time to put the shutters up however, was not opportune. A coloured man is champion of the world at the present time, and it is only natural that coloured men should think the stopping of the recent match was, because white men feared their champion would be defeated. Preventing the Johnson vs. Wells match will do more harm in this respect than if they had met without unnecessary fuss and the champion had successfully defended his title. The proper thing to do is go on in the old way until a white man holds the championship again, then if it is considered the proper thing to do, it may be decreed that no more mixed matches shall be allowed.

THE TURF.

Some animals, like human beings are better travellers than others, but it is very difficult to tell just how much a horse is affected by a trip to France. Bronzino was thought to have a big chance of winning the Prix de Conseil at Paris last Sunday, but the English colt could only finish fourth. The spoils of over £4,000 went to M. E. de St. Alary's Basse Point, four year old with the top weight of 138 lbs. Bronzino, also a four year old, carried 121 lbs., and was 2 1-2 lengths behind at the finish. As the second in last year's St. Leger, this does not speak very highly for the class of the English colt, but it is well to remember that Bronzino has shown no particular merit this season, and Lemberg might be able to concede him as much weight as did the French horse named.

A GREAT STAYER.

Like father like son may truly be written in connection with the record win of Willonyx in the Cesarewitch. One recalls how his sire William the Third used to stride up the slope at Ascot at the finish of Cup races, and Willonyx is a worthy descendant. Mr. Howard's four year old made history when he carried 129 lbs to victory on Wednesday, the burden being 3 lbs. more than Sheen won under in 1890. Sam Darling told all and sundry that he considered Willonyx was the best stayer he had ever had at Beckhampton, and this had a lot to do with the colt starting equal favourite with Mirador, the supposed best from the near by Manton stable. As it turned out however, Papavero was the best of Taylor's pair, in spite of a 10lbs. penalty, but although he ran third, he was five lengths behind the crack which was trained a little further over the Wiltshire Downs.

Mr. J. Joel started both White Star and Absurd in the Middle Park Plate, and the recent improvement of the latter induced many to fancy him. They were right, for he won, with the American colt Sweeper II splitting Mr. Joel's two cracks. Absurd is evidently high class and will do big things next year.

FOOTBALL.

The advance of the Southern League is pleasing when one thinks how the North and Midlands dominated the situation a few years ago. The winning of all its International fixtures last season was a fine performance by the Southern League and this year there is no reason to feel downhearted because two of the three matches played have ended in defeats. The Scottish Leaguers were admitted to be lucky when winning at Glasow, and the critics are almost agreed that the Southern League representative deserved to share the honours against the English League at Stoke this week. The players from the South may not be so ultra scientific as the men from the premier League, but their dash carries them far, and their defeat was a bit unlucky on the run of the game.

STILL WINNING.

Clapton Orient continues to show remarkable form in Second Division matches, and a record of five wins and one draw deserves high praise. The club is not rich, so that the reserve of players is a small one, which will prove a big handicap if some of the cracks get injured, as is almost bound to happen at some stage of the season. If, however, this trouble can be overcome, we may see the Orient in the First Division before long.

The meeting of Newcastle United and West Bromwich Albion was the chief happening in First Division circles last Saturday. The fixture attracted 57,000 people to the Newcastle ground, which shows how eager the Northerners were to see the famous Throstles. The record of the home players led many experts to anticipate defeat for the visitors, but they quite held their own and well deserved to share the points.

Little notice has been paid to Notts County lately, and yet the club actually stands on the same mark as West Bromwich, Albion and Bradford City, so far as points go. This may soon be altered, but from the present outlook, we may see some big changes in the championship competition before long.

No fewer than 57,000 people watched Glasgow Rangers and Partick Thistle strive for the honour of holding the Glasgow Cup. The game was worthy of the occasion, and though the Rangers won by virtue of the only goal of the match, the losers actually showed the best form, the halves quite outshining the forwards of the Rangers team.

RUGBY.

Rugby now claims great attention, the clubs having got going in earnest. The Harlequins gave one of their best displays, when piling up a big score against Bristop on Saturday, Bitkett, Stoop, and Lambert doing some remarkable work. Another splendid example of the passing game was given by the Swansea three-quarters against Llanelly, the combination of the winners being as brilliant as ever seen on the Swansea ground, which is saying a good deal.

The Australian Northern Union tourist continue to enjoy an unbeaten record. They gave a good exhibition when beating Wales at Ebow Vale and though Welshman have not yet taken to the game as keenly as the orthodox Rugby, it is making progress.

IN GENERAL.

C. P. Dixon beat F. G. Lowe in the final of the open singles at the Drive Club Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Braid and Varden played an exhibition match to mark the opening of the Letchworth Golf Club's 18 holes course, the latter winning by 4 and 3, and going round in 68.

South Manchester only lost to Old Hulmeians by 7 goals to 6 on Saturday, which shows how lacrosse is levelling up among Northern clubs.

A strange thing was seen at a boxing match between L. Scott and A. Hillier a few days ago. Both were knocked out simultaneously, but Scott gained the award on points.

"WELCOME OUR KING:
And Other Verses."

"Punjabi" through the "Pioneer" Press has just published a collection of verses whose cover is embellished with a portrait of the King-Emperor in his royal robes. Thus he welcomes our royal visitor :—

WELCOME OUR KING.

God save and bless our well lov'd King, may Heaven
light his way—
From myriad souls that great voice rolls from
Burma to Bombay.
From mountains high where wild winds sigh 'mid
the eternal snows,
From vast wide plains where summer reigns and
the mighty Ganga flows.

From city and town and hamlet brown and many
an ancient hall,
The loud shouts ring, "Welcome our King," a warm
welcome from all.
The wide deep flood of Aryan blood flows loyally
for thee,
Our mighty throne, rules o'er its own—one ancient
family;
And that great race a loving place deep in its heart
shall hold,
For that great Crown which has come down through
Aryan blood of old.

Fond memory that all time defies shall ever flourish
green,
Of good King Edward just and wise and our great
Kaiserine.
Their Royal line shall through all time well loved
and honoured be,
And the sceptre grand, which in every land, is the
symbol of the free.

Here is another specimen—which of course is not dedicated to the Queen-Empress :—

TO MARY.

When summer lights the day, Mary,
And brightens all the scene;
When all the earth is gay, Mary,
And all the fields are green.

With softest zephyrs playing,
Among the fairest flowers,
We two will go a-Maying
Among the fragrant bowers.

When Winter dims the day, Mary,
And eastern winds blow keen,
When nothing lights our way, Mary,
But the pale sun's setting gleam.

Through the piercing wintry blast, Love,
And through the storms and showers,
Together to the last, Love,
We'll spend the loving hours.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.
Revised Route.

The route for the Royal Procession on the 2nd of December has now been decided upon as follows :—From the Apollo Bander, by Rampart Row (west) Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Sandhurst Road, New Queen's Road, Queen's Road, Princess Street. Girgaum Road, Esplanade Road, Mayo Road to Apollo Bander.

The School children will be accommodated in stands on the Crescent (Museum) Site, at Bhatia Bagh, Cruickshank Road, Sandhurst Road and Esplanade Road.

A meeting of the head mistresses of girls' schools will be held in the Municipal Commissioner's Office at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 3rd of November, and a similar meeting of the head masters of boys' schools at the same time and place on Saturday the 4th of November, when the places on the route, and the means and time of reaching these places will be explained. The arrangements for the children in the Stadium on the occasion of Their Majesties' Visit on 4th December will also be explained.

WE regret to announce that the eldest son of the Nawab of Rampur, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan, heir-apparent, died on the 29th ult.

The death occurred at Bangalore yesterday of Mrs. Ross Thompson, wife of Col. Ross Thompson, R, E. (retired), who, with her husband, had been old residents of Bangalore. The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late Col. Willoughby Crewe, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at the Lady Curzon Hospital. The funeral took place this evening, the remains being interred at the Oosoor Road Cemetery.

The German South Pole Expedition under Lie

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

MANCHUS LEAVE THE CABINET.

Conciliatory Speech by the Emperor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 30.

The Edict further allows the Manchu President of the National Assembly to resign, and appoints Li-Chia-Chu, a Chinese, while the Manchu Minister of Constabulary is discharged, Chao-Ping-Chun, a Chinese, succeeding him.

The Emperor denounces the "trusted officials" who have been embezzling the people's money. He says, "I swear to reform and carry out the constitution faithfully."

He appeals to his subjects not to misunderstand him and adds, 'If the people are misled by outlaws, and do not unite, then the future of China is unthinkable".

TIENTSIN, Oct. 31.

The foreign troops marched round the concessions yesterday morning, as a demonstration.

The Customs Commissioner has received a letter from the local branch of the Revolutionary Committee, announcing the intention of the Committee shortly to seize Tientsin and Peking, and to abolish the *likin* dues, which the Committee describe as a great nuisance to Chinese foreign trade.

CANTON, Oct. 31.

The Dragon flag has been removed from the Government buildings and various Imperial tokens abandoned as signs of virtual independence of the city, though any connection with the revolutionists is disclaimed.

The Imperial gunboats are cleared for action. Nine foreign warships are anchored off the European quarter, and French blue jackets have been landed to protect the French settlement. Volunteers are patrolling the foreign settlements.

LATER.

The Dragon flag has been re-hoisted, and business resumed.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.

The Kaiser, to-day, received two missionaries from German East Africa. His Majesty enquired as to the progress of the colony, and emphasised the fact that natives must have religion, and must also work. He warned missionaries that they must energetically combat Islam, which might be a danger to the Colonies.

HANKOW, Oct. 31.

Fighting is still proceeding. The insurgents delivered a strong attack and stayed the advance of the Imperial troops towards Hangyang, although they lost three more field guns. The rebels continue to offer determined resistance along the line dividing foreign settlements from the native city.

Doctors of the Red Cross Society say that at a moderate estimate a thousand rebels were killed and three thousand wounded. They add that Imperial troops had six hundred casualties.

PEKING, Oct. 31.

In the national assembly, the president announced that the Regent had sent assurances that the edicts would be faithfully carried out, and was not mere words. The members expressed satisfaction with the edict.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Malicious Reports Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

It is semi-officially stated that troops have been landed at Enzeli.

The two Sotnias of Cossacks which were sent to relieve the Consular Guard at Resht are returning to Russia.

The force sent to Julfa and Tabriz was merely to escort the new Vice-Consul. No further despatch of troops is contemplated.

Reports of joint Anglo-Russian scheme for the subjugation of Persia are baseless.

"THE GATES OF INDIA."

Lecture by Sir Thomas Holdich.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Lecturing on "the Gates of India" before the East India Association to-day, Sir Thomas Holdich said there was now repose on the North-West Frontier thanks to Japan, but there was the danger of forgetting that nothing had altered in the actual position, except the gradual consolidation of Russia's strength on the Asiatic borderland.

Referring to the Abor Expedition, Sir Thomas said he hoped General Bower would be the first European to give the world a distinct account of the Brahmaputra gate of India.

CHINESE PORK EXPORT TRADE.

Favourable Report Issued.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Dr. Farrar, of the Local Government Board, who was sent to enquire into the conditions of the Chinese export trade in pork, has issued an extremely favourable report showing that the prejudices entertained are baseless.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR SHIRAZ.

BUSHIRE, Oct. 31.

The disembarkation of the first two squadrons of the Central India Horse is completed. They will proceed to Shiraz on November 1st. The transports have started on their return voyage to India.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Movement to Increase Price of Staple.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Governors of several cotton-growing States with their Commissioners for Agriculture met yesterday, to consider means for increasing the price of the staple.

One plan considered was that the European bankers should immediately finance two million bales of the present crop

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

Official Statement of Italian Losses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Oct. 31.

It is officially stated that the Italian losses at Tripoli, from the 23rd inst. to the 26th inst., were 13 officers and 361 men killed, and 16 officers and 142 men wounded.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 31.

It is estimated that four thousand Arabs were killed in the fighting, which took place between the 23rd and 27th inst.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Irritation in the Italian press at the continued suppression of news is growing daily. The newspapers which aided the Government in forming public opinion in favour of the seizure of Tripoli are especially indignant, and maintain that the suppression of facts, which are learned in Italy through the foreign press, is causing anxiety and a lack of confidence.

Meanwhile, elaborate and detailed accounts of the great Turkish victories are being published in Constantinople, and are producing the utmost enthusiasm.

LATER.

Referring to this, the *Berliner Zeitung* says that the Kaiser's words at such a moment sound to his Turkish friends like a hostile demonstration.

THE INSURANCE BILL DEBATE.

Friendly Societies' Clauses Adopted.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The discussion on the Insurance Bill is proceeding peacefully. The clauses relating to the admission of friendly societies, large and small, have been adopted in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's compromise proposals.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Among the clauses of the Insurance Bill passed yesterday was one, providing that where an insured person emigrates to a colony and becomes a member of a society there approved by the Insurance Commissioner, he may take the transfer value of his insurance policy with him, if the Commissioners are satisfied that the society in question gives corresponding rights to its members migrating to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the clause was a first attempt to establish a sort of insurance reciprocity with the Colonies. He further said that he was prepared to consider suggestions, which would make the clause more complete.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Winston Churchill's First Task.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The *Daily Telegraph*, this morning, states that one of the first acts of Mr. Winston Churchill in his new position at the Admiralty will be the creation of a War Staff for the Navy, and further that he will aim at persuading the Dominion Governments to establish War Staffs, and arrange for the interchange of officers.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Three New Battleships Laid Down.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Three Russian battleships were laid down at Nicolaieff yesterday.

JUTE GAMBLING.

Serious Effect on Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Secretary of the Indian Jute Mills Association is circulating a draft letter regarding gambling in jute which he proposes to submit to the Bengal Government. After referring to the pink and white contracts, the draft letter describes the effect which this gambling is having on the legitimate jute market. The letter says that the Marwaris have invented these contracts to satisfy their cravings for gambling. These contracts are entered into by persons who do not deal in jute, and only for the purpose of paying and receiving differences. The movement has succeeded and the effect of it on genuine trade has become very serious, as it has turned legitimate trade into a huge gamble and the market has been seriously affected by it to the detriment of companies manufacturing gunny bags and buying jute. The Shippers' Association have also consulted legal opinion on the subject, and, in the opinion of their counsel, contracts entered into by parties with the common understanding that no delivery of jute should be given or taken are unenforcible and the only means of preventing such transactions is the passing of an act of legislature making them illegal and punishable.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Convention at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct. 31.

In connection with the next Theosophical Society's Convention to be held in Benares from December 26th to the 30th, the following programme has been drawn up:—On the first day Prof. Sanjarao will deliver a lecture on "Sons of India"; the Convention of the Theosophical Society and Presidential address will be held on the 27th; the Indian Convention and Mr. Arundale's lecture on the "Order of the Star in the East" will take place on the 28th; and the Anniversary meeting and Educational Conference will be held on the 30th. A series of four lectures on the Ideals of Theosophy will be delivered by Mrs. Besant from the 27th to the 30th December.

The proposed visit of the United States Fleet to the Mediterranean this winter has been abandoned.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

The Enemy Retreating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JANAKMUKH CAMP, Oct. 31.

The situation is as follows:—With regard to the Abors some of their camp fires were seen the night before last and a few men could be distinguished from time to time moving about in a patch of cultivation some two and a half miles from here. Last night however no fires were seen. Yesterday afternoon a hill just above the camp was picqueted, but has to-day been abandoned in favour of one further on in a more commanding position which is called Precipice Hill. As I write this, a third hill, selected by the General and his staff, has been crowned, and the protection of the flanks of the road clearing party assured the magicians in the form of Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers are transforming the perilous rocky foreshore of the river at the foot of the precipices along which we groped our way into a track suitable for carriers and pack mules. All along our route a road for mules has to be made.

Let me try and describe the hills which are frowning at us. The scene was savage but the scene was new. To ascend one it is necessary to go on all fours up a steep darkened cliff. Where there are any signs of a landslip and an arduous climb, one probably finds oneself on a razoredged rock poised thereon, but the sky above is not to be seen and below one is the same darkness and a sheer drop. Officers who have served on the North Western Frontier will realise the almost inaccessible nature of the hills; add to this the densest forest in the world probably and you have the situation. The heliographs wink, the flags are wagging and the telephone is working from camp to piquet, from piquet to piquet. No 3 hill is occupied, so the advance guard can go on and the working party is protected on the way up this hill; several "booby traps" were found. These consisted of stout bamboo hurdles piled up with rocks and constructed out from the hill side, the inner edge resting on the ground and the outer supported by two strong canes. Two slashes from a "dao" would have released such a contrivance and the rocks would go crashing down the hill. Care should naturally be taken to outflank them or to render them otherwise ineffectual. The river Dihong is sinking rapidly. The forest immediately around us is singularly devoid of animal life, but has produced two curious insects undoubtedly of the praying iguantes variety. We are all familiar with the insect which I have met in South America under the name of "Mira Dios" (look God.) One of these found here exactly resembled two slightly torn biggish green leaves and the other an animated dried twig. Yesterday one of the officers shot a big black rodent measuring four feet from nose to tail. He was of the squirrel variety and has a dun coloured breast. This is probably a specimen of a maximum. Half a dozen cormorants skimmed to-day over the river, and the road from Kobo to here, a distance of about 37 miles, is now suitable for mule transport, and in the meantime we are dependent on the cheery Naga for our transport work.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Janakhmuk, under date October 31st, states that the work on the road continues. He is searching for positions for pickets on the heights overhanging the river along which the road will have to be made for the protection of the troops who will be employed in making it. The weather is fine and health is maintained.

MISSION INTO MIRI COUNTRY.

The mission into the Miri country will probably start about 9th November. It will be fully equipped for survey work. Tribal reports state that sometime ago a party of Chinese appeared on the Della river, half way between Sadiya and Rima. They made only a short stay, however, and had apparently no connection with the Rima outpost.

INDISCREET MOSLEM PREACHER.

Scuffle in a Mosque.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 31.

On the 29th September last in the Butcher's Mosque of the General Bazar a serious breach of the peace was narrowly averted by the timely appearance of the police and the Magistrate. The sequel is a matter now before the District Magistrate, six Mahomedans being summoned to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. Eight witnesses gave evidence before Mr. Richards for the prosecution. Their testimony was that a new priest preaching in the mosque on that day remarked, "I have travelled widely in India, but I have never seen a country so god-forsaken as Bangalore. In other countries 'Kaffirs' are converted to Mahomedanism, but here Mahomedans are converted into Kaffirs,". Some of the faithful took exception to these words and proceeded to use abusive language during which one of their number was forcibly ejected and a general scuffle ensued. The hearing was adjourned to the 10th of November.

QUAINT CHINESE FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A quaint funeral ceremony took place today at the Chinese burial ground when the remains of Muck Machee, a high priest of the Ghee Hung Chinese Church, who died on Sunday aged 83, were interred. The body was placed in a long box and at the feet of the corpse was placed a table loaded with roasted sucking pigs and lambs and a variety of Chinese sweets. The Phoo Phoo bands were in attendance and the music included pieces like "The Raja of Bhong" and "Tram, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Bengal Government resolution, just issued on agriculture, shows no very appreciable progress made in imparting agricultural education. It was decided that agricultural classes in ordinary schools should be discontinued and a simple course of nature study should be prescribed in primary and middle schools. Referring to fisheries the resolution says that much useful information has been collected, but their results are inconclusive.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Coronation Durbar Committee, Delhi, notify for general information that the roads in the Durbar area will be closed to heavy traffic after the 15th November, and that all carts carrying road-metal, machinery or other heavy material will be stopped after that date save in exceptional cases under the special orders of the Durbar Committee.

BANGALORE, Oct. 30.

A party of the Second Sappers and Miners, 32 rank-and-file, under an Indian officer, left at noon to-day, for Delhi, for work under the Traffic Manager of the Durbar Railway.

HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Forty-nine regiments have entered for the football tournament open to the British Army in India, of which the final rounds are to be played at Delhi.

No less than 76 Indian regiments have entered for the Hockey tournament. This is believed to be a record for India, and probably for any other country.

Captain Chamier, 32nd Punjabis, Daryaganj, Delhi, has been appointed Secretary, Hockey and Football Tournaments, Durbar, vice Captain Watson-Smyth, 1st Brahmins, whose duties as Adjutant, Simla Volunteer Rifles, do not permit of his continuing to act as Secretary. All correspondence should accordingly be addressed to Captain Chamier.

DURBAR SOUVENIR.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Imperial Publishing Coy., Lahore, are bringing out the Delhi Durbar Souvenir "The Imperial Coronation Durbar," illustrated. It is expected to be a grand souvenir of the great occasion and is being printed by the Addison Press, Madras.

The first part is to be out by the 20th of November. It will contain biographical sketches and portraits of Their Majesties, Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Hon'ble Members, Ruling Chiefs, petty Chiefs, title-holders, dignitaries and zaminders, while the second part which will be out in February 1912 will contain incidents of the Durbar, biographies, portraits of personages, who may be decorated at Delhi.

BURMA DEFAMATION CASE.

Editor Awarded Heavy Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

The defamation case brought by the proprietor of the *Bassein News* against Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, proprietor of the *Burma Critic* (Mandalay) has been disposed of by the senior Magistrate, Bassein. After a series of vituperative articles in both papers, the Editor of the *Bassein News* denounced the accused who attacked the proprietor of the *Bassein News* by suggesting that owing to pecuniary difficulties his property was likely to be attached. The complainant demanded an apology and the payment of Rs. 500 to certain charities. The accused, however, defied the complainant, who took legal proceedings. The Magistrate expressed the surprise that the accused did not accept the complainant's offer, as he had no excuse, and said he was not sure whether imprisonment should not be inflicted in view of his probable hope to make the defamation profitable. He fined the accused Rs. 1,000. An appeal is to be filed against the decision.

TWO MEN EXPELLED FROM JULLUNDUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The *Tribune* says that Peary Lal and Devi Dyal have been expelled from the Jullundur Cantonment under the Cantonment Code leaving their families and business behind them. No reason whatever is assigned for their expulsion, but the *Tribune* surmises that Peary Lal was expelled as he was supposed to be the instigator of an appeal to the President of the Cantonment Committee for permission to play music, and he was also supposed to use his influence to dissuade greengrocers from going to the market opened by the Cantonment Magistrate. As regards Devi Dyal, the paper says that his offence is that he communicated to the newspapers what was going on in the Jullundur Cantonment.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE.

Alleged Assault on Shopkeepers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

On Saturday last, there took place a disturbance between some shopkeepers of the Naraingunj Bazar and the constables of the local thana. The shopkeepers alleged that they were indiscriminately assaulted by the constables and informed the Naib of Baliati Estate, who went to the police station, and, accompanied by two sub-inspectors, proceeded to the bazar. It is further alleged that the Naib was assaulted by policemen and was dragged to the thana. The Naib has lodged a complaint against several constables. The Joint Magistrate in enquiring into the matter.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Another raid is reported to have taken place on the night of the 27th October in the Dak Bungalow at Hathali, in Kalachi, the Tehsil, at a distance of 26 miles from Dera Ismail Khan. Mr. Hicks, Superintendent of Police, was staying in the bungalow, but he was away on tour at the time of the raid. The raiders carried away with them Hazura Singh, Reader of the Superintendent, as a captive. The police post is said to be twenty yards distant from the Dak Bungalow.

INDIAN OFFICER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 31.

Captain L. H. V. Forster, Commanding the 31st Mule Corps, a well-known and popular officer, was found dead this morning by his butler. His funeral takes place this evening.

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Heavy Sentences Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Sessions Judge of Ferozepur has delivered judgment in the Zira Police Torture Case in the Ferozepur district. Two of the accused, one policeman and one lambardar have been acquitted, and the other two, a policeman and a lambardar have been convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a view to extort confession or to induce the accused to restore property. The constable has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of twenty-five rupees, while the lambardar has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. The Judge held that Chetu had been tortured in a most atrocious and cruel manner, and he must have either died of the injuries or committed suicide to escape further ill-treatment. There was no evidence to connect him with the burglary.

LORD ROBERTS ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

Lord Roberts has addressed the following letter to the "Times" and other newspapers:—

Sir,—The notification in the "Times" that Lord Selborne will shortly address a meeting in London on imperial unity has caused me to reflect very seriously on what imperial unity means to us, and on the disastrous effects that must follow any diminution on the part of the oversea Dominions in the splendid feeling of loyalty to the mother country of which we have quite recently had such a convincing example.

Personally, I have had sufficient proof of the strength and practical value of that loyalty to make me feel that we should do all in our power to strengthen and foster it; and to this end, and in order that we may retain undiminished the confidence of our distant fellow-subjects, we must begin to put our own house in order, and show the peoples of the oversea Dominions that we are determined to grapple with the several problems with which we are confronted and with which they are immediately concerned—that our Government, for instance is established on a firm and constitutional basis that our fiscal policy is sound and that our Navy and Army are strong enough to defend our own interests and to give the Dominions such help as they may require in time of trouble.

Yet, what is the present condition of affairs in this country? We have just passed under the domination of a Single Chamber Tariff Reform, which occupies the chief place in the Unionist programme, is supported only in a half-hearted manner by the leaders of the party, and is opposed by some of its most powerful members. Our Navy is being rapidly approached by other navies in the number, speed, and power of their warships. Our Army is quite unfitted to meet the demands that may at any moment be made upon it.

How, and by whom, is all this to be changed? It can hardly be changed by the party now in power. That party has declared openly enough its policy, alike in regard to a Second Chamber, to Tariff Reform, to the Army and Navy, and therefore also in regard to our position as a first-rate European power. The men to whom, on account of their high public character and culture, the nation looked for a steadying influence on the ultra-Radical and Socialistic sections of the party have not fulfilled those expectations, and seem prepared to make any concessions that their most advanced supporters may demand.

On the other hand, is the Unionist Party in a condition to bring about the changes that are absolutely necessary before we can take up the question of imperial unity in any practical manner? I confess I can detect no indications of such a policy, and am not surprised, therefore, that a large number of the most earnest and most thoughtful Unionists have become disheartened and discontented.

It seems to me that the only way the desired end can be attained is for the prominent members of the Unionist Party at once to place before the country a constructive policy; above all, as to the two problems that are the most pressing and the most vital—Social Reform and National Defence. These two problems are intimately connected, and a satisfactory solution of them must precede any real strengthening of imperial bonds.

The question of social reform has been very fully discussed in the public papers during the last few months, and one of the writers on this subject has happily explained it as meaning "securing for the slum-dwellers good air, good housing, good food, good clothes, and good education." The conditions amid which millions of our people are living appear to me to make it natural that they should not care a straw under what rule they may be called upon to dwell, and I can quite understand their want of patriotic feeling.

Again, by social reform I mean a reform which includes essential changes in our primary schools. No other civilised nation leaves its young boys and girls to shift for themselves as we leave ours when they are thirteen or fourteen years of age. Nor is the education they receive an education calculated to make them lovers of their country. They are never told anything of its history, or taught to be proud of their country and its past. They are not given any idea of what their duty is to their country or what they owe to it. In some schools indeed, it is even forbidden to hoist the Union Jack. Much of the teaching has no bearing upon actual life, and it comes to an end at the very age at which boys are most receptive of tuition, be it good or evil, and most require to be under some kind of control. Our oversea Dominions are wiser in this respect than we are. By means of Cadet Corps the boys are looked after until they reach the age of manhood, and the ground is thus prepared for the formation of a reliable Citizen Army.

The same excellent results are obtained to some small extent in this country by training-ships, homes such as the Gordon Boys' Home, schools like the Duke of York's and the Royal Hibernian Military Schools, and societies like the Church Lads' and Boys' Brigades. Why are the failures in after life among the lads brought up in these institutions so remarkably few? It is simply owing to the habits of order, obedience, and discipline they have been taught in their youth. And the Scout movement has already produced remarkable results. But such organisations are too limited in scope and too few in number, and, with the exception of the two royal schools, they depend almost entirely upon private enterprise, and to a serious Government or a serious nation they are only sign-posts to the true policy. They should be an integral part of our national education.

BURGLARIES AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A Delhi correspondent reports two thefts which took place there on Saturday night last. In one case the thieves made away with two despatch boxes belonging to Mr. Sopwith, R. E., Secretary to "Badshahi Mela". A Government despatch box which contained valuable currency notes and other securities was afterwards recovered in his compound the thieves having left it on account of its lighter weight. A private despatch box was afterwards found near Bela in a broken condition with the contents rifled. The bungalow of Colonel Bamber was also broken into the same night, and valuable articles were stolen.

A GOLD MINT FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—S. B. B. is, I am informed, about the most kindly economist who ever wielded pen to demolish the arguments of an adversary; yet he empties all his vials of sarcasm on poor Mr. Webb, who will certainly not be one penny the worse! If, in the following remarks, I who am no economist say anything foolish or display lamentable ignorance of the subject, may I hope that "S. B. B."—should he deem me worthy of reply—will dip his pen in the honey of indulgent criticism rather than in the gall of controversial acrimony.

I cannot agree with Mr. Webb in his desire for gold mohurs &c. If we coin gold let it be sovereigns and half-sovereigns, the same as the rest of the Empire. But join with him unhesitatingly in asking for the speedy establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in India. We want what we want *where* we want it. What we want is circulating gold, and where we want it is in India not in London or elsewhere; and the minting of sovereigns in India will help us to have it where we want it. The cost of a branch of the Mint will be comparatively small, and to raise the question of cost as an obstacle seems to me to be trifling with the subject. But, laying that question aside as a minor one, we are asked "Whence will you get your gold to coin? My reply is, "From the mines of India."

At this reply I can almost hear S. B. B's laugh of derision. I can almost hear him say, "How does the fool think that a paltry 2 or 2½ millions sterling from the Mysore mines annually (leaving aside the chance of their ceasing to yield a few years hence) will pay us for the establishment of a Mint? We want six millions sterling a year or more, and what's the use to us of a third of that?"

My answer is:—

Firstly.—Even the two millions a year is something saved from the voracious maw of the London money market.

Secondly.—When I said we would draw our gold from the mines of India, I had not the Mysore mines only in view. The produce of their miners' industry is but a flea bite compared to the gold which is lying at present hidden in the other mines of this great country—in the strong-rooms of the Rajahs. The family treasure-chests of zamindars, talukdars, and landlords generally—the cash-boxes and safes of merchants and traders—and even in the cubby-holes and hiding-places of the peasantry, and the seeming poor who team throughout the land.

It will take some time to establish a mint and, even if only the produce of the Mysore mines comes into it for a few years, let not that discourage us. The extraordinary increase in deposits in the Banks of the country during the last few years (from Rs.3,146 lakhs in 1900 to Rs.7,341 lakhs in 1909!). The great increase in the same period of capital for jointstock enterprises—the phenomenal return last year of rupees to the Treasuries at a time when a large reduction in the balances was to be expected, all show that slowly but surely the tendency to hoard gold and silver is being reversed. The spread of education, so eagerly demanded by leading publicists, will tend to the same end; and I believe that before many more years have gone by, we shall see gold pouring out from hiding places and stockings (or their Indian equivalent) for transmutation into interest-bearing sovereigns.

S. B. B. writes, "When the hoards give up their abundance for use and interest the Gold Currency will have established itself." But he evidently thinks that time is still far off. In believing it to be much nearer than he thinks, I may be seeing visions and dreaming dreams; but S. B. B. himself must be aware of what is common knowledge, that some of the more enlightened rulers of Native States have already allowed a thin stream of gold to find its way out of their store-houses.

It will surely be wise to have our mint ready to coin the hoards when they commence to arrive. Do not let us see the advance guard of them exported for want of facilities for turning them into current coin. We should lose far more by that than by having our Mint working short time for a few years. The great glacier of combined distrust and conservatism which has for centuries engulfed in its vast depths the gold and silver treasures of the continent of India is showing signs at last under the influence of enlightenment, confidence, and the Pax Britannica of depositing some of them on its moraine. This movement, once begun, may be expected to gather strength, and it will surely be statesmanship to garner these treasures and make of them something for the benefit of the country, rather than leave them exposed for some chance torrent to sweep away to the sea of the London Money Market where they will be lost to us, or at all events used in a way which commercial India almost unanimously condemns as prejudicial to our interests.

To argue that the produce of the Mysore mines, if minted here, would leave the result the same for gold would have to be drawn for on London which otherwise would have come here in payment of the balance of trade, is to give support to the vicious system of exporting our gold only to reimport it later after bearing double charges for freight, etc.

S. B. B. strikes the true note towards the end of his letter, when he urges that pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to sell the securities they have saddled us with for liquid gold, and to allow our trade its free vent in gold imports. I remember—perhaps two years ago—reading in a Bombay paper, a letter in which the writer urged the members of Commerce to establish a bureau for the ventilation of their views on the subject by issuing pamphlets broad-cast to members of both Houses of Parliament, by memorialising Government in season and out of it, and generally by questions in the Legislative Councils and in Parliament to keep the subject before Government and the country. Something of this sort is needed. Constant dropping, instead of occasional outbursts followed by long periods of inactivity. But we must be united in our demands. Mr. Webb may, perhaps, give up his penchant for gold mohurs in favour of sovereigns if doing so will help to secure a gold mint for the country. But can S. B. B. be induced to recousider his objections to its establishment? He is full of zeal for progress and belief in the great future of this country. If anything written above should aid in leading him to modify his views regarding the possible supply of gold for an Indian Mint, and bring him in line with what seems to be the more or less unanimous feeling of the Mercantile Community on the subject you, Sir, will feel that after all your courtesy in giving space to such a long screed as this has not been wasted; and a "glow of conscious pride" will warm the heart and illuminate the countenance of

YELLOW BOY.

Bombay, October 31.

JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

Incident in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOZUFFARPUR, Oct. 31.

A regrettable incident took place yesterday during the hearing of a sessions case before Mr. Collins District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur, in which a number of Mahomedans were charged with riot and murder. Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haq who represented the accused, was cross-examining the prosecution witnesses when the Judge was reported to have observed that the examination was hardly honest. At this, Mr. Haq withdrew. The Judge then wrote to Mr. Haq saying that he realised that his observation "hardly honest" was strong. To-day an application was made on behalf of the accused praying for an adjournment, but the petition was rejected and the trial is proceeding, no one representing the accused.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

As the Calcutta High Court does not reopen after the vacation until November 20, there does not seem any chance of the appeal in the Dacca Conspiracy Case being heard until after the Christmas holidays. As thirty-six persons were convicted by the Sessions Judge, the hearing cannot possibly be a short one.

LORD GREY AND CANADA.

A Successful Governor-General.

Earl Grey, wrote a "Times" correspondent in mai week, is now closing his term as Governor-Genera of Canada. It has been said that he accepted the office with reluctance. It is certain that he has not found it easy to terminate his official connexion with the Dominion. An extension was granted at the urgent solicitation of the Canadian Government. A second extension became necessary in order that the Duke of Connaught might go to South Africa. Now there has been a further delay in consequence of the change of Government resulting from the General Election. Thus, instead of five years, Lord Grey has served seven years as Governor-General, and from year to year he has strengthened himself in the affection, respect, and confidence of the Cadadian people. This he has done notwithstanding that he has exercised a freedom of speech which was not attempted by his more cautious predecessors. It has been assumed that a Governor-General may speak nothing but platitudes. There is a tradition that he may deal only in persiflage and compliment. In the language of the cereal advertisement reversed he is "a fad, not a food." But more than once Lord Grey has treated the tradition with irreverence. He has ventured upon practical and positive teaching. It may be that generally he has exaggerated our virtues and flattered our prejudices. But this was no more than the expression of his native fervour and his real regard for our people. We came to know that his liking for Canadians was a genuine feeling that he had honest sympathy for our ideals, and a solid respect for our achievements. We came to like his impulsive candour and his infectious enthusiasm. Thus, when he gave his tongue free rein, we were careless if he committed indiscretions and singularly responsive to his admonition and counsel. But as a matter of fact he committed no indiscretion, while he has done something to ensure wider freedom of speech and action for future occupants of the office. Lord Grey, in Canada, has been his virile, eager, energetic self and it is, because, he revealed himself so completely and so wrought himself into all our moral, social, and national activities that love for the man extends to all classes, and that there is nothing official or artificial in the widespread manifestation of regret that his connexion with Canada has ended.

LORD GREY'S WORK IN CANADA.

Lord Grey had deeply interested himself in our educational experiments, in the organization of machinery to restrict and resist the ravages of tuberculosis, in the movement to conserve the natural resources of the country. The dedication of the Plains of Abraham to public uses, effected chiefly through his confident optimism and energy, was his supreme achievement. Through the Canadian clubs he was enabled to preach his wholesome gospel of manliness, love of country, and devotion to Empire in all the provinces. He knew Canada from the capital to the remote frontier outposts. He lost no opportunity to address a generous word to the French of Quebec, and they reciprocated his regard and good will. He was influential at Washington in improving relations between Canada and the United States and between the United States and Great Britain. From the American Press he had nothing but courtesy and consideration. He never was in conflict with his own advisers, nor ever was suspected of partial or unfair treatment by the leaders of the Opposition. With all his openness of character and freedom of utterance, this is significant of the manliness and soundness of his conduct throughout. There have been occupants of Rideau Hall of whom this could not be said, not because of conscious partisanship or abuse of privilege, but through lack of the buoyant temperament and transparent sincerity of mind which are Grey's outstanding characteristics. Between Grey and Laurier there was a loyal and intimate friendship. In this there was no flavour of injustice to Mr. Borden, and probably there is not a Conservative in Canada who harbours any distrust of Lord Grey, who would not rejoice if his term could be prolonged, or who thinks that he would be less loyal to the Conservative leader than he was to the Liberal Prime Minister. This is to have been an English gentleman and to have done something to soften and sweeten the asperities of party warfare. Beyond all this Lord Grey has assiduously nourished the Imperial spirit in Canada. At the Canadian Club's farewell dinner in his honour at Ottawa, he made a last passionate declaration of his Imperial faith, going to the very verge of his privilege and prerogative and eliciting the sober, weighty, and eloquent response of the incoming Prime Minister. So all that a Pro-Consul could do for Canada and for the Empire Lord Grey has done, with an enthusiasm bordering on rashness and with a strength of conviction that disarmed all petty criticism; and, however, he may have regarded the Trade Agreement with Washington or have estimated the arguments advanced on the one side or the other, he cannot fail to have been impressed by the remarkable manifestation of national feeling and Imperial patriotism which commanded its rejection and overthrew the Laurier Administration.

COMING OF THE ROYAL GOVERNOR.

The Duke of Connaught will land at Quebec within a few hours after Lord Grey and his family board the outgoing steamship. There is an unwritten law, which by the way, does not seem to have much reason behind it, that a retiring Governor-General shall have left the country before his successor arrives, and that former Governors shall never revisit the Dominion. This tradition Lord Grey declares he will not respect, and what could be more fitting than that a retiring Governor should receive his successor? But as Lord Grey has not felt that he could now create a precedent the Duke of Connaught will be received at Quebec by Mr. Borden and his colleagues, who will have been sworn into office before he arrives. Needless to say, the new Governor-General will be very heartily welcomed. The fact that he is a brother of the late King Edward, for whom Canadians had a loyal and deep attachment, excites exceptional interest and regard. With this is the universal feeling that his acceptance of the appointment is a delicate and significant compliment to Canada. We criticise British statesmen as freely as we criticise our own politicians. We range ourselves upon the one side or the other in British politics. No divinity hedges about Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour. They command our respect; but in Canada, as in Great Britain, they are party leaders. It is not to these we owe allegiance. They represent to us neither the fact nor the tradition of Empire. But for the Throne we have reverence and devotion, and for the Sovereign the intimate regard which goes out to those of our own household. Indeed, it is certain that we would overlook faults in a British King that we would condemn in a British statesman, and that probably we would indulge, if we could not wholly respect. Like all peoples on this continent, we make a zealous profession of democracy. Many of us gibe at hereditary legislators. But the hereditary Monarchy no one attacks, and the greatest democrat amongst us will flame up in its defence. This is because we recognize that the Sovereign is the strong bond of union between the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions. In the King is the force of tradition, the embodiment of Empire, the significance of British institutions. It is after all pride of birth and of race, the fealty of the clan, the strength and tenacity of family relationship. King George has come very close to us since he ascended the Throne, and in the Queen we think we recognize the firm will and the gracious dignity of Queen Victoria. It is the impression of Canadians that the Court is to be of the tradition of Victoria, and in that tradition lies their conception of Monarchy. They believe that King George understands the spirit of the Dominions. They are impressed by his active sympathy with all classes and conditions of his people. They see that he neglects nothing of his kingly duties, that he bears himself under all circumstances with simple courtesy and dignity, that he holds the strict Constitutional balance between parties, and that he seeks only the popularity which comes through labour and service. Hence there is no lessening devotion in Canada to the Throne, and hence the profound conviction that the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General will nourish and strengthen the Imperial spirit and hasten the day when the forces now operating towards the federation of the Empire will have achieved results which only the prophets foresee.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Meeting in Bombay.

In the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association at Apollo Bunder a meeting was held on Monday evening, to consider what measures of famine relief might be undertaken to supplement those, which are being performed by Government. Mr. G. V. Devdhar, a member of the Servants of India Society, read a report, which is the result of an investigation made by him in the famine-stricken districts at the instance of the trustees of the N. M. Wadia charities. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took the chair.

Mr. Devdhar was accompanied in his investigation by a Mr. Tiwary, who was sent to Sanand in the Ahmedabad district and to Ratlam and Ujjain in Central India specially for the purpose of ascertaining if there were jungles available for the grazing of cattle and fixing the extent of fodder supply from that part of the country, together with its rates. Mr. Devdhar was in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The first thing we did, the report stated, at each place was to meet the prominent men and discuss with them the situation. Some of them were able to give us full information as to how their district was affected. At Ahmedabad where we met about a dozen friends, we were told that so far as human suffering was considered there was not much of that then. But they all thought that the poor cultivators, the field-labourers and the lower classes would soon begin to feel the pinch of the famine. The little savings of the poor people due to the past two prosperous years would be soon spent. Besides, the employment which the labourers got into villages in digging wells would be over in about a month's time; and the scrapings of grass in the fields which proved a source of income for some time past would not go on for a long time. It was these three things which helped the poor people, thrown out of employment on their fields, to hold out so long. But by the beginning of January next, they would be in a bad condition. So far, however, the condition of the cattle went, their distress was severe even now. Owing to a complete failure of rains over a large portion of the areas affected not a blade of grass could be seen on fields for hundreds of acres. Thus the scarcity of grass was very much felt and the poor cultivators who would ordinarily take as much care of the cattle as they would do of their children felt compelled to sell them at very low prices. We saw this at the Friday cattle bazar at Ahmedabad, and found that good cattle were being sold for nearly 1-3 or 1-4 of their normal price. To relieve the cattle distress, some suggestions were received; such as (a) the removal of cattle to jungles, (b) selling grass at low prices, (c) supplying fodder to the cultivators in their homes gratis, and (d) starting cattle camps on modest scales. Local people welcomed our co-operation and promised us their co-operation and support.

AREA OF SCARCITY.

The distress extends over a major portion of Kathiawar and Gujarat, though it is very acute in Panchmahals, Kathiawar, and three talukas of Ahmedabad and two of Kaira. There are 8,500 people on relief works in the district of Panchmahals just now. As regards measures of relief adopted by Government, we are told that money tagai was distributed in several talukas of Ahmedabad to enable people to sink wells with a view to raise fodder by well irrigation and to purchase seed. So also fodder was being advanced on the system of tagai to poor cultivators to enable them to feed plough cattle. Thus on an average 5 maunds of fodder were given for one pair of bullocks only. This enabled the cultivator to keep the cattle necessary for agricultural operations in his village. Some of the additional cattle of the cultivator such as his spare bullocks, cows and buffaloes were also sent as mentioned above to the Dangs in Surat district. Besides the local Panjrapols, which formed a prominent feature of Gujarat, were straining their resources to the utmost to save as much cattle as possible. In most places the number of cattle in these institutions has been doubled or trebled. But one great flaw in their work is that the Jains who manage them take all manner of cattle, the motive that guides them in this noble endeavour of theirs being purely religious, i.e. to save life irrespective of its condition. That naturally involves much waste of money. But it is almost useless to persuade them to change their method of work, though it is possible to induce them to hand over to us healthy and useful cattle. Ordinarily their resources are adequate so as to enable them to make both ends meet, such abnormal times like the present one, they could, if they would, find the money, though with much difficulty. Government are prepared to dopt adequate measures for the relief of distressed human beings when the need for it arises by starting famine relief works on the lines of, and within the limits laid down by, the Famine Code. But they would not be able to help the respectable but poor people, who would neither go to the relief works nor take gratuitous relief. Besides, the people on the relief camps need a few necessary "luxuries" and clothing which the Government officials are unable to supply. As regards orphans and waifs and those who are completely destitute they are ready to help them by opening orphanages, poor houses and kitchens. In the matter of the additional relief to cattle, however, they do not see their way clearly.

NEED FOR RELIEF.

Here then comes the need for charitable relief organised by a non-official agency. In fact there is thus a clearly defined sphere for private charity as shown in the last paragraph. This is the point at which the non-official agency can begin its operations. The measures of relief that will have to be taken in hand immediately are those which are primarily concerned with the saving of cattle. At the lowest computation the number of cattle in the District of Ahmedabad is about 300,000. According to Mr. Painter, one lakh of these are useless cattle, which must sooner or later die. One lakh Government might try to save and the remaining one lakh will have to be provided for by private charitable agency. Moreover, the number of cattle in the Panch Mahals is much larger, and there must be a larger number in Kaira District. It will be impossible to hope to take charge of this large number. Very careful selection, therefore, will have to be made in admission of cattle, which may be received either on condition that they would be returned to the owner or which may be taken in our absolute possession. There are two ways in which the cattle could be relieved and in this the Collectors and other officials entirely agree. First is the starting of small cattle-camps in each district on spots in whose neighbourhood there would be a good supply of water and which would be free from malaria. There are such places in these districts and the Collectors have offered to put them at our disposal free of charge.

The measures that will have to be adopted later on will be those to relieve human distress. There may be cases of people who will have to be helped privately to tide over this famine by a system of gratuitous relief. "Cheap grain shops" may be started at some places especially in taluka towns, where the low or middle class people who feel this stress acutely will very badly need such help. At present I do not think anything else in this direction will be required though it was my experience in the famine of the United Provinces in 1908, that other forms of relief will be found necessary for which we must keep ourselves in readiness. Mr. Ghosal suggested that a large number of people in his district who were not able to receive tagai loans would have to be helped at the close of the famine with charitable tagai to purchase seed, cattle and to have other agricultural wants immediately supplied. As regards cattle, I do not think any thing more can be done than what has been detailed in the last paragraph though it may be found useful in some places to open "cheap fodder-shops" on the analogy of cheap grain-shops. I had a talk with the Collectors about this suggestion; but they had no definite criticism to offer. There was one thing, however, about which they were definite and that was they did not quite see the practicability of the method of distributing gratis fodder in the villages to the agriculturists. Mr. Painter thinks that this system of fodder charity would not work well as it would involve considerable chesting and little discrimination. And besides, it will come into collision with the Government system and upset their present arrangements of fodder tagai. On other grounds also I think it unworkable. When people in the villages will be required to go on the relief works, they would not be able to devote as much time to the cattle as would be necessary. There is again the difficulty of sufficient supply of water for the cattle in the villages in the four months from March to June, 1912. Moreover, it would be more economical to collect the starving cattle together in a camp and feed them there than to distribute fodder in the villages to the individual cultivators in whose selection no little difficulty will have to be experienced. I have already hinted above that both officials and non-officials are quite sympathetic in their attitude towards the work that would be undertaken by us, only one thing will have to be made very clear by us as our guiding principle and that is that our work will, in no way, overlap the relief given by Government; but that it will be supplementary to what Government is already doing, and will find it necessary to do later on as the conditions change. I have made this point already very clear in the talks I had with the officials at two or three places. Mr. Sladen was kind enough to ask me to arrange things with the advice of the Collectors and never to come into conflict with their ways of work.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

I assured him that that was never the policy of the members of the Servants of India Society in such work and further to him that the Wadia Trustees and the Bombay public were aware of their limitations. And, therefore, they would only step into that field in which Government ordinarily cannot do anything. This is an attitude which has commented itself both to the officials and the non-officials and this policy of harmonious working is apt to succeed in the end in doing such work of charitable relief effectively and economically. The non-official element appeared to me rather enthusiastic and promised to co-operate with us in our work by organising a branch-committee at each place. They will also raise small subscriptions and final local volunteers to do some work and will give us the benefit of their advice and help in the matter of supervision, which is very essential. As for the officials, they all seemed willing to take advantage of our co-operation and were in return prepared to give sympathy and help to us on certain conditions. They themselves feel the need of such outside help. In addition to assurances of general sympathy, the officers have been good enough to promise direct help in the following manner: (a) They would find suitable places for starting cattle camps with a plentiful supply of good water in the vicinity; (b) they would provide us with the necessary veterinary supervision; and (c) they would supply us with as much quantity of fodder as they could spare at reduced rates. According to the concession rates, railway freight, that we shall have to pay will be for grass half an anna per mile for a waggon and with these rates the cost of importing fodder in Gujarat over a distance of about 250 miles is much less than a rupee for one thousand pounds of grass.

Lastly I would suggest that it is quite possible to enlist the active sympathy of Government in this work and induce them to give us substantial and liberal contributions to our funds. The Famine Commission of 1901, makes a definite suggestion that Government should liberally help private cattle-camps provided their lines of work are scientific. I had a talk in this connection with the high officials I met and they have encouraged me in the belief that that was quite possible. I do not think, from what I could gather in the course of the conversation I had with the officials that it would be in any way difficult for us to prepare such a scheme and work it out on the lines approved of by Government. It will surely meet with the approval of the Collectors if they were consulted in the matter. It is my suggestion, therefore, to you to approach the Government with the request that if such a scheme of cattle-camps be prepared by us and submitted to them for approval, they would kindly see their way to support it very liberally. I have reason to believe that Government will be glad to give such liberal help to those who would undertake private cattle-camps on approved lines.

The above gives in detail most of the information that was gathered by us. Now as regards the actual commencement of our operations, I do not think I need enable you with the details of that just now. As soon as you let me know of your resolve to begin the work, I shall submit to you a statement setting forth the lines of work, its various details, the machinery that will have to be employed and the cost of the same etc., etc. In conclusion, I trust that the above statement which is somewhat lengthy will give you all the information you desired us to collect regarding the several points connected with the mission on which you so kindly sent us to Gujarat, which is now almost on the verge of a severe famine and that you will find the same useful for your purpose.

A COMMITTEE FORMED.

A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Dharamsi Moraji Gooculdas pointed out that distress did not exist only in the parts visited by Mr. Devdhar, but in several others. Deputations had been visiting them in Bombay from several such places, for instance, from Bhavnagar, Jetpur, Gondal, Mendarda, Rajkote, Thanghad, Jam Kandorna, Patan Porebunder, and Muli, to obtain relief for human beings and for cattle. These had arrived in Bombay to speaker's own knowledge. Besides them there were several other places in which a great deal could be done in the way of supplementing Government relief measures by means of private munificence, started locally, and added to by the Bombay central organisation.

Mr. Dharamsi added that as regarded Porebunder already a fund has been started, and one lakh of rupees subscribed. Of these, Rs. 50,000 were subscribed in Porebunder itself, and Rs. 50,000 were subscribed in Bombay by the residents of Porebunder here.

Another gentleman mentioned other places in Kathiawar and Cutch where relief was either a necessity now, or would soon become so.

It was proposed by Mr. Dharamsi that a Central Committee in Bombay be appointed for organising and assisting in the work of famine relief in the Presidency, and for raising subscriptions for the purpose. The mover read a long list of names which included Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir D. N. Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsi, the Hon. Mr. Greaves, the Hon. Mr. Glazebrook, the Hon. M. Gokaldas Kahaadas Parakh, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Narotam, Mr. Gokaldas and others, with power to add to their number.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was adopted by the meeting.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Greaves, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Annual Report.

The annual report on the working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory institution for the year ending 31st March, 1911, shows amongst other facts that on 1st April 1910, there were 214 boys in the School. One hundred and three boys, including nineteen private apprentices, were admitted during the year. The number of boys discharged was 84, viz. 66 on expiry of their terms, 18 on applications to the Committee and with the consent of the Presidency Magistrates concerned, and eight private apprentices withdrawn by their guardians. Ten boys died: 8 in the hospital, one at the Reformatory and one while on leave for a month. Thus the number was reduced by 102, the inmates on 31st March, 1911, being 215. During the year the health of the boys was, on the whole, good. They were vaccinated or re-vaccinated on admission as usual.

The progress made by the boys in their vernaculars, in drawing and in several branche of handicraft was very satisfactory. Mr. R. D. Price, M.A., Educational Inspector, C. D., visited the Reformatory on 23rd December, 1910. The work of the School had been previously examined by the Second Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, and by the Marathi Assistant Deputy, who reported favourably on the work of the Gujarathi and Marathi classes. Eleven boys appeared for the First Grade Art Examination, of whom 3 passed, and six for the Second Grade, of whom one was successful. The Joint Schools Committee gave a grant-in-aid aggregating Rs. 300 for the Schools as in the last year. An application for re-assessment of the grant has been made to the Schools Committee. Major W. V. Scudamore, Principal, College of Science, Poona, reported on the 3rd December, 1910—"I examined the work done by the boys in drawing, carpentry, carving, sign-board painting, smith's work and fitting. I consider that on the whole the work is very satisfactory, but I think that better work in carpentry, drawing, ought to be insisted on. There seems to be but little improvement in this as a boy passes from his first to his second year, greater neatness and accuracy should be strived at in this drawing work."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Report.

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—

It is regretted that there has been a falling-off of nearly 3 per cent. in the strength of the Corps. In India it is no unusual thing to find changes running up to 33 per cent annually in the personnel of Volunteer Regiments. In No. 1 Company the changes go to this figure approximately, but with the additions there is only a difference of 4 in the total. In No. 2 Company, the changes were small, eight men retiring and five joining, whilst in No. 3 Company 29 men left whereas 20 only joined. In No. 4 'Company (Ahmedabad) eight resigned and three joined; recruiting for this Company has become increasingly difficult owing to the fact that so many of the cotton mills in the neighbourhood have in consequence of bad times to displace European managers and engineers by native assistants. The Electrical Company which is responsible for the efficient working of all the search-lights used in the defences of Bombay has enhanced its popularity, and whilst losing fourteen men by retirement has recruited no less than 24. Government has been addressed with the object of obtaining sanction for an increase of establishment in this Company from 55 to 75.

There were 255 efficients this year against 280 last year, a falling-off which has to be recorded with much regret. In No. 1 Company one bombardier and fourteen gunners, and in No. 2 Company one corporal, two bombardiers and fourteen gunners were returned as non-efficient. This gives a high percentage after allowing for men on leave and new recruits, and the attention of No. 1 of sub-divisions is specially drawn to the matter. In No. 3 Company the four non-efficients were on leave. In No. 4, where there were on less than thirteen non-efficients, it is to be feared owing to the circumstances already referred to that the services of many, if not all of these Volunteers, may be permanently lost to the Corps. The E. E. Company had five non-efficients only. The number of candidates for the proficiency examinations constitutes a record for the Corps. All who competed qualified and the gunnery portions of the examinations were particularly satisfactory. Weekly classes of instruction were held during the season at Bombay, Kirkee and Ahmedabad, and they were well attended. The examination of candidates from Nos. 1 and 2 Companies took place at Colaba and Mahalaxmi Battery on the 1st and 4th March, from No. 3 Company at Kirkee on the 21st March, and from No. 4 Company at Ahmedabad on the 14th March. The results obtained are highly creditable to all concerned.

The attendance of the Head Quarter Companies on the occasion of parades was on the whole fair, but men in sufficient numbers did not turn up during the early part of the season. This is the time when recruits especially should attend regularly, so that they may become familiar with the work before Camp, and with 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice, such as was carried out at a moving target at the Saturdays Parades at Middle Ground during the early part of the year, the conditions of practice are so alike to those which would obtain in actual action that the participation of all hands in it is most desired. The work is practical and interesting, and the knowledge and assurance gained by it are of great use in Service Company practice, the improvement in which may be traced to this experience gained at Middle Ground. The Electrical Engineering Company held weekly parades at Middle Ground for Electric Light Running, the attendance being excellent and the work well done.

INSPECTIONS.

The Head Quarter Companies' Annual Service Company Practice was carried out from Mahaluxmi Battery on the 26th February, when Brigadier-General Hickman, Inspector of Coast Defences in India, made his inspection. It was believed that the Cup presented by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior was being shot for on this occasion, but it happened that the conditions were not available in time for use by other competitors, so the competition was deferred until next season. Manning details fell in at 10-30 a.m., Major Hawes and Captain Lambert being B.C. and G.G.C., respectively, for No. 1. Company, Major Pennington and Lieutenant Sowerby acting in similar capacities for No. 1 Company. On the arrival of Brigade-General Hickman who was accompanied by Colonel Davidson, O.C., R.G.A., Captain Mayne, I.G.R.G.A. and Captain Turner, R. A., Orderly Officer, the B.C. of No. 1 Company at once gave the order "Prepare for Action," which was quickly and smartly carried out. After the B.C. had reported all ready the Launch was sent on course and fire opened at 3,600 yards with range decreasing, The ranging was well done, and independent fire was ordered at the third round. So difficult however is it to judge for distance from these low elevations over sea ranges that although most present including the Chief Umpire felt sure there were thirteen hits out of the 16 rounds, the range report came in with only seven hits, six other shots being 10 yards out. This small difference at a range of over 3,500 yards is practically unobservable, and no blame can be attached to the B C. for judging them to be hits. The drill was quick, quiet and without mistakes. The third shot carried away the middle flag and cut the tow line.

No. 2 Company fired on the same course. Major Pennington fixed on his initial correction to start with and proving its correction at the first round went at once to independent fire, his guns being warm. He judged subsequent rounds as hits, so let well alone. The series finished without further corrections, and the hits worked out to eleven and the time of the series two minutes, which gave a figure of merit of 788 and qualified No. 2 Company as a 1st Class Company. The rate of fire was that laid down for the gun, the laying quick and accurate, the whole of the drill excellent and without mistakes. The improvement of both Companies after their week in Camp was most marked, and while Major Pennington and every member of the manning detail are to be cordially congratulated on their achievement, it must not be overlooked that but for those six unlucky shots only 10 yards out No. 1 Company would not only have not failed to qualify but would have, secured a First Class too. It may be as well to state here that for His Highness the Maharajah Scindia's Cup next year the figure of merit for the Corps will be taken by adding the figure of merit of both Companies together and dividing by two. It is obvious, therefore, that both Companies must do well if the Corps is to carry off the Cup. General Hickman, at the conclusion of the practice, expressed himself as satisfied with the shooting he had witnessed and with the all-round improvement in the drill. He hoped to see 8 rounds and 8 hits per minute from our guns next season, and the B. V. A. will, the Officer Commanding believes, not disappoint him. As a result of the above series No. 2 Company won the Gatacre Cup, and it will be for No. 1 to endeavour to make it change hands again next season. The afternoon was well advanced before the parade dismissed. It had been the intention of Major-General Swann, C.B.G.O.C., Bombay Brigade, to hold his annual inspection at 2 p. m. But having arrived from the Santa Cruz Manœuvre sooner than he expected and in time to see the practice of both Companies in action he was pleased to dispense with another parade.

The annual inspection and gun practice of No. 3 Company, Kirkee, took place on the 14th March, the Inspecting Officer being Major-General Barter, C. V. O. O. B., Commanding the Poona Brigade. Three series were fired from the four 12 pr. Field Guns. Captain Kemble, R.A., took the first series which was fired from behind cover using an observing party. Lieutenant Amor acted as Ranging Officer with Lieutenant Robertson-Glasgow and C. Q M. Sergeant Dally as Sectional Commanders. Communication by heliograph was worked by Corporal Thorpe and Bombardier Freed with accuracy and despatch. Direction was obtained by Director and Plotter and was very accurately worked out, only a very small correction being necessary to get correct line. The targets were four screens and dummies representing four guns fully manned in action at full interval. All dummies were well riddled and many totally destroyed which was a very creditable performance, since this was the first T. O. B. Series the Company had fired. The second series was taken by Lieutenant Amor and was fired with Battery in the open at 25 dummies representing Infantry Standing. Telescopic Sights with direct laying were employed at a range of 2,400 yards. All the dummies except one were well riddled. Lieutenant Robertson-Glasgow, R.A., took the third series at objectives representing 50 Infantry Skirmishers at a range of 2,700 yards. This was a difficult target and was effectively engaged, the dispersion of fire being good. The Inspecting Officer expressed himself as well satisfied with all he had seen.

The first annual inspection and practice of No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad, took place on the 14th March. The Company fell in at 6 a.m., under Major Sladen and marched to a position on the Bank of the Sabarmati River north-east of the Railway bridge. The general idea which was explained to the parade, was to repel an attacking force advancing from the north which had been located by the Scouts of the 7th Rajputs at Chilora on the previous evening. The force at Ahmedabad, consisting of the 7th Rajputs and No. 4 Company, B. V. A., were instructed to defend the Railway line and bridge and to be in position by daylight on the 14th. Fire was opened at daylight, where at a range of 1,800 yards, the B.V.A. engaged targets representing four guns in action on the opposite bank of the river. At the same time the 7th Rajputs carried out field firing at dummies representing skirmishers on the right flank. The second series was fired at dummies representing Infantry skirmishers at a range of 1,400 yards. The fire was very effective, all dummies being hit. Direct laying with Telescopic Sights was employed with both series. On the conclusion of the practise, the Company were addressed by Colonel Bingley, C.I.E., Commanding Ahmedabad. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the drill and the fire discipline, and considered the target practice as very creditable to all. The next day two more series of 25 rounds each were fired at the same targets, the shooting being good. The section Commanders were well acquainted with their duties, but must remember to be more on the alert for the B.C.'s Orders.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The Electrical Engineering Company was inspected at Middle Ground by Major-General Dickie, R. E., Director of Military Works. There was a very good muster and after thoroughly inspecting the manning of the engine room, the search Lights and the Directing Station, General Dickie expressed himself as well satisfied with the efficiency of all ranks. It is hoped that the increase in the establishment will be sanctioned by the Government of India for there are recruits available and willing to join who cannot be enrolled until the increase is approved. During the season the Company were armed with rifles, and it is pleasing to record that every man qualified in the Musketry course which is the same as that fired by the Artillery Companies.

Major-General de G. Gray made his annual inspection of the Head Quarter Companies and the E. E. Company on the 7th January, when the guns and lights on Middle Ground were manned. The Artillery carried out One Inch Aiming Rifle Practice, and the Electrical Engineers ran the Search Lights. The three Companies subsequently fell in in hollow square formation when the General pinned the Volunteer Officers' Decoration on the breast of Major Hawes, congratulating him on having earned it, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with all he had seen on this, the first opportunity he had had of watching the Companies at actual work. General Gray inspected No. 3 Company at Kirkee on the 4th March and No. 4 Company at Ahmedabad on the 9th idem, being satisfied with each Company and congratulating Major Bertie-Clay Commanding No. 3 Company on the smartness, efficiency and muster of his men.

The Annual Prize Distribution, which is usually held in April, has had to be postponed this year, and it was fixed to take place in the Town Hall on the 22nd September. The delay was partly due to the Annual Rifles Meeting going on much longer than usual, and also to the large number of officers on leave this year.

Esprit-de-Corps which was never wanting in the B. V. A. has been well maintained throughout the season, and the Officer Commanding trusts that the thoroughness, keenness and regularity of attendance which have distinguished the majority of all ranks will find no exceptions during the coming season. It is only by sustained effort and by each officer and man becoming thoroughly conversant with his duties that success can be attained, and it must not be forgotten that union is strength, and that parades fully attended are much more helpful and instruction to all than those where there is any shortage of members however small.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW TABLE LINEN.

The latest innovations in the way of napery are beautifully fine damask tablecloths and serviettes embroidered in the fashionable Madeira work, which is having so great a vogue at present. This style of fine openwork embroidery lends itself specially to ornamenting table linen. Certainly nothing looks so well on a dinner table as a satin-faced damask table cloth with a wide centrepiece of fine Madeira embroidery. Such a cloth has many advantages over the ordinary lace-trimmed napery that has been so fashionable during the past season. In the first place, Madeira cloths wash better than lace ones, while they are less expensive and far newer than those adorned with borders and centres of Cluny lace.

THE NEW LATTICE RIBBON WORK FOR SHADES.

A lovely lampshade that has come from Paris shows a novel arrangement in the form of a deep heading made of ribbon lattice-work adorned with miniature ribbon-work roses. The same ribbon-work embroidery is repeated on the groundwork of the shade itself, which is further decorated with medallions of gold lace of very bold openwork pattern. Such shades are obtainable in various colours to match any scheme of decoration. Another Empire hand-painted silk shade of great beauty is trimmed with wreaths of small Watteau roses made of silk and satin. This is finished with a very delicate silk fringe ornamented with new crochet-worked flowers made of the fine gold thread that forms so delicate a finish to the new lamp-fringes which are exceedingly dainty and light-looking.

SENSIBLE MILLINERY.

The woman who is distracted by the vagaries of the new hats of outrageous proportions and exorbitant prices, will be delighted to hear of some inexpensive but ultra-smart hat toques made of feathers which are very pretty and most serviceable, being quite smart enough to wear with visiting toilettes or with tailor-made costumes alike. These are fashioned of dyed swans' feathers, the plumage of pheasants, partridges, owls, and guinea-fowls. Such millinery is very appropriate for the present season's wear, and is suitable for old and young alike.

SHADOW LACE VEILING.

The new shadow lace veiling is very charming and quickly gaining a place in the world of fashion This hits the happy medium between the too heavily patterned and often disfiguring lace veil and the anything but smart veilings made of open silk mesh which are very trying to all complexions. The new shadow veils are delicately patterned in a fine web effect and some of the most becoming of all show a fine and delicately-traced pattern in black silk on a pale pink tulle blackground that does much to enhance the beauty of any complexion that is apt to suffer disfigurement during the cold weather.

THE FASHION FOR VELOUR DU NORD.

Velour du Nord is the newest and most fashionable material for making the new full-length walking coats, which are worn by all smart women just now for day and evening wear. These are fashioned as long wraps, and look very charming worn over any smart visiting toilette. The new coats are artistically trimmed with heavy cords and loops of black silk, and are by no means exorbitantly priced. Nothing looks smarter for wearing with furs a long black velvet wrap of this description trimmed with black fox fur being counted ultra smart for all occasions.

A NEW KIND OF FILE.

A new file has just been invented which should prove absolutely invaluable to women or men who have a large correspondence or who are looking out for an easy method of classifying bills, cuttings, or papers of any sort. This consists of a large flat binder made of cardboard with a flat clasp-spring set inside, under which can be slipped any papers without fear of them slipping or getting lost. For filing bills and receipts nothing could be more useful. For the clip holds all sizes of papers quite firmly, and all one has to do is to release the spring in order to be able to examine a whole bundle of bills, letters, or whatever may be kept in the binder. Business men who have tried all kinds of filing find this is far and away the best, as the new files take up very little room and are quite inexpensive.

SORE THROAT:

Its Cause and Cure.

If you are suffering from sore throat, you should at once take Formamint tablets. They are certain to give you prompt relief, and to cure the sore throat more quickly than anything else, *because they kill the germs which cause sore throat.* (Send the coupon below for a valuable hand-book on sore throat and infectious diseases, written by a London Physician.)

Testimony That Convinces.

Lord Glantawe writes:—I have been using Wulfing's Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before," writes a Physician in *The Practitioner* (December, 1907)—one of thousands of doctors who regularly prescribe Formamint, and use it themselves.

How Formamint Cures Sore Throat.

Everybody knows that sore throat is caused by germs which we inhale from the air. The unique power which Formamint possesses of killing these germs has frequently been demonstrated. One of the most interesting proofs is that established by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin Scientist, which is illustrated by the accompanying diagrams.

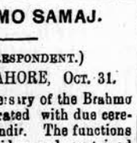

Fig. A.—How air germs develop in two days.

Fig. B.—How dust germs develop in two days.

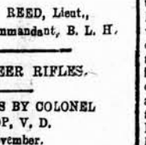

Fig. C.—How Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C), he also treated with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Figs. A and B, not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with the germ growths which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases. *Plate C, which had been treated with Formamint, was absolutely free from germ growth, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there.*

What happened on Plate C is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of a person who takes Formamint, namely: the germs which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.

But only Wulfing's Formamint will do this—not the worthless imitations which some dealers may try to substitute. Insist on genuine Formamint, which is manufactured by A. Wulfing & Co., London, and sold by all chemists and bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets.

Every sufferer from sore throat should at once send this coupon for a free copy of "Hints on Sore Throat," which contains a great deal of valuable information. There are only a limited number of copies available for free distribution, and a rapid demand for these is anticipated. You should, therefore, apply at once, in order to make sure of securing your copy.

FREE HAND-BOOK.

Please send me a free copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
F. 9/141. P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

LAHORE BRAHMO SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 31.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj, Lahore, was celebrated with due ceremony at the Brahmo Mandir. The functions which commenced on Friday, and contained varied and intresting programme, closed this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st November.

1. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, saddlery and accoutrements are requested to do so at an early date.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.,
Offg. Commandant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st November.

948. Detail of Parades.

To day Wednesday the 1st inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject.—1 Battalion Drill. 2. Field Service Regulations Part I Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

Friday, the 3rd inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

949. Delhi—Contingent—All members proceeding with the Corps Contingent to Delhi will parade at Head Quarters, Council Road, on Friday the 3rd inst. at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

950. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

951. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—(for all class firing members will take their Side arms to the Range).

Thursday, the 2nd inst "F" Coy (Medicals).
Saturday, the 4th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, the 5th inst "F" Coy.
Tuesday, the 7th inst "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

952. The Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday's at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

953. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6213 Vol J Cohen, F Coy. from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st November.

261. Parades—Saturday, 4th November, 1911:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Instructions in D R F and M and E Dials at Mahalaxmi Battery.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

262. Musketry—Sunday 5th November—Spoon competitions at Ghat Kopar on G I P Ry Rifle Range Distance 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

263. Annual Report—Copies of the Corps Annual Report for 1910-11 can be obtained at Head Quarters.

264. Duties—Orderly Sergt for the week ending Sunday 5th instants—

No 1 Company Sergeant T W Venn.

No 2 Company Sergeant H B Graveston.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

MOTORING IN SPAIN.

New Rules for Free Circulation.

It is now far easier to get one's motor into Spain than used to be the case before the promulgation of the new rules with regard to the triptych or permit for free circulation. A member of either the Royal Automotile Club, the Motor Union, or Automobilist Association need only apply to one of these to do the needful, once he has paid his deposit. On the other hand, the Automobile Club of France will undertake the same work for outsiders as well as for members. The deposit amounts to 80 francs per 100 kilos. for cars up to a ton in weight, whilst for heavier carts the deposit rises to 100 francs per 100 kilos, and in both cases an open car pays an additional duty of 200 and a closed car of 320 francs. The motorist who leaves the country within four months is entitled to have his money back on complying with the necessary formalities. He must be careful to have his departure permit detached and the counterfoil checked at the Spanish Customs before leaving; otherwise he may have some trouble in securing the return of his deposit money.

It may also be as well to bear in mind that several ranges of hills have to be got over between Irun and Madrid, and that on other roads accidents may happen which make going rather hard for anything but a powerful car. It is therefore better to err on the side of having a more powerful car than would be necessary for English or French travelling, though many motorists have gone through Spain with a 12-h.p. car without any difficulty. Other precautions must also be taken. The prices of petrol vary in towns and in provinces and ought to be investigated in advance beyond which, special duties have to be paid in different places. There are also sundry inconveniences that have to be faced. The hotels are not always up to the mark, but a motorist who carefully matures his plans can secure good food and a good night's rest on every day of his journey. All these inconveniences must, however, disappear from one's mind in these old Spanish towns and villages, which have preserved many of the characteristics they had in the days of those two noted travellers Don Quichotte de la Mancha and Gil Blas de Santillana.

THE IMPROVEMENT ALL ROUND.

In one respect Spain has, however, change. Great nonsense has been talked with regard to the danger arising from brigands. Doubtless there were plenty half a century ago, and travellers were certainly exposed to trouble in the days of the Carlist wars but the Guardia Civil are a splendid fore and have done their work well. It is true they were not always very considerate, and that they some times shot men down at sight: but those days are now over. Thus some forty years ago the road from Alevy to Alicante was not safe for any one who wanted to travel without an escort. Certainly now there is no such danger, and the mountains there are as safe as the "North Country road." Moreover, crimes of violence are now rarer in Spain than they are in countries that boast of their high standard of civilisation. Doubtless there are occasional outbreaks, and things were pretty bad when Barcelona was in the hands of the Anarchist mob; but order has now been effectually restored, and the capital of Catalonia is now to all outward appearances as orderly as is the rest of Spain.

Many criticisms have been passed upon Spanish roads, and it is certainly rash to attempt motoring in the south and other parts of Spain without making inquiries beforehand; but the King is a very keen motorist, and has travelled over pretty nearly every road that can be negotiated, and to some purpose. Wherever he has been he has done his very best to get the local authorities to put the roads into proper condition, and with conspicuous success in many cases. According to statistics furnished to me by a promiuent member of the Real Automovil Club of Madrid, 56,000 kilometres of Spanish road have now been put into good condition. Steps have also been taken to improve those cross-country roads which give the motorist a far greater insight into the real character of the country than those whose native qualities have necessarily been affected by contact with the outside world. Under a new Act of Parliament passed last June a road which has been declared to be of public usefulness is entitled to a share in State subventions. Fifty million pesetas, or close on £1,900,000, will during the next five years be spent on the construction, equipment and repair of these cross-country roads. Taken as a whole the work done seems at first sight to be but gradual and imperceptible, but when one comes to examine the details its importance is realised. There are many patches of good road which are unknown, because they are connected with the main roads and with each other by other patches which have been allowed to get out of order. Many interesting old towns and many lovely bits of scenery have thus escaped the attention of all but the more enterprising tourists who have seen them on horseback or in those heavy Spanish carts drawn by strings of mules. It is perfectly obvious that the repair of a few miles of road will bring these places within reach of the motorist, especially as the value of motor traction is being more and more understood locally and good work is being done by the people themselves. We can, therefore, confidently anticipate a great deal of progress in the near future, and that the time is rapidly approaching when the motorist will be able to find his way, not only through Galicia and the Asturias, but through the south and east of Spain.

KEEP TO THE ROAD,—WHERE YOU CAN

It must, however, be admitted that the present condition of Spanish roads in the south is not always the fault of the people themselves. True, the metalling has not always been of the best, and this fault can be overcome; but the Spanish climate has a great deal to answer for. A long spell of dry weather under a parching sun breaks up the surface of the road. Strings of mules dragging behind them heavy carts burrow deep rust into the soil and loosen what is left. On the top of this comes one of those heavy tropical thunderstorms which carry away, not only the surface, but those light bridges that are not made to resist the force of the torrent. It therefore sometimes happens that roads which have been built able to withstand the ordinary vicissitudes of the climate are unable to cope with the force of these exceptional visit

BY THE WAY.

MR. BROADHURST'S TAILOR.

Before the value of the services of a member of Parliament were appraised at £400 a year, the late Mr. Broadhurst managed to maintain himself in the House of Commons on a stipend of £150. He relates in his Autobiography that he only did it by submitting to strict sumptuary laws: I met the situation by maintaining the same habits at home and abroad as before my election, with the exception of such changes as were unavoidable when Parliament was sitting. In the matter of dress I followed the same line of conduct. For years past all my clothes had been made at home by my wife, and for several years of my Parliamentary life, my wife remained my only tailor—a circumstance which I fancy is unique in the history of the English Parliament. Probably it is; and probably there are few members of Parliament whose wives could be depended upon to do the tailoring as well as Mrs. Broadhurst did it.

MR. BROADHURST'S BULL-TERRIER.

One of the few jokes for which Mr. Broadhurst claims credit in his Autobiography relates to his favourite bull-terrier. The time was that of the Home Rule split, and the scene was a Greenwich dinner, with the late Lord James in the chair: our resourceful host exerted all his power of ingenuity to infuse life into the company, and presently addressed an enquiry to me across the table as to the health of my bull-terrier, asking whether I had lately brought him to the House of Commons. I replied that he had not recently visited that place with me, but I thought the time was coming when it would be necessary to bring him in order to clear out the rats. No offence was taken; and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings were among those who laughed most heartily at the witticism.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A military writer in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives an interesting account of the Turkish army and the system on which it is recruited and trained. There is no doubt, he thinks, that the army has improved under the new regime, and that the German officers who instruct it have excellent material to work on: Every Mahomedan subject in Turkey is liable to service, and remains liable for twenty-five years. At twenty-one the Young Turk enters the active army, the Nizam, and remains in it for three years, the must then serve six years in the Reserve, called the Ichtrad, and after this he remains nine years in the Army Reserve called the Redif, which resembles the German Landwehr. This reserve has a second line called the Mustafis, in which the citizen liable to service is finally enrolled. Every year produces about 100,000 men liable to service, and of this number 70,000 are enrolled as recruits. The remainder, that is to say the least effective, are given drill, and they may perhaps be compared with the extra reservists of the first class in Germany. They finally find their way into the Redif. Altogether Turkey can place a million men in the field, and as far as material is concerned, German officers who have instructed Turkish troops declare that there is not an army in the world that would not rejoice to get such men.

WHEN THE KING TRAVELS.

The return of the King and Queen from Balmoral called attention to the very comfortable manner in which the journey is performed. The Royal train, as the "People's Friend" remarks, represents the acme of the railway carriage-builder's art. With their silver-mounted bedsteads, and easy-chairs, and window draperies, it is difficult to realise that the apartments are sections of a railway carriage, while the smooth, easy, and almost silent running of the train serves to heighten the illusion. The various Royal saloons used on different lines are built and owned by the respective companies, the Royal party paying their fares like other people, including the extra mileage charge for the "special."

"A VISUALISED TIME-TABLE."

The programme of running having been completed, a most interesting and complicated part of railway organisation begins. Each company has a chart or "visualised time-table," as it has been called. This is divided vertically into twenty-four equal spaces, one for every hour of the day, and each hour is further sub-divided into minutes, the half-hour, quarter-hour, and five minutes' intervals being denoted by darker lines. This time-scale is then divided horizontally into a distance-scale, the stations and junctions being shown on the left hand margin in their relative positions.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

On the chart the running of the trains is indicated by means of lines drawn from point to point across the scale, and coloured to show the class of traffic—a red line denotes an express train, and so on. The course of the Royal train is set down on this wonderful traffic chart, and whenever line cuts another, that other must be delayed, and the purple track allowed to proceed through the gap in safety. A special working time-table is next prepared, and copies of it are distributed to the officials concerned along the entire route. The private detective department of the Palace also advises the police authorities of the districts through which the train will pass of the hours of running, so that additional protection may be provided at different places.

LOST GOLD CROSS OF THE KREMLIN.

Next year there are to be centenary celebrations in Moscow, and in collecting mementoes of the Napoleonic invasion, inquiries have been made regarding the fate of the great cross of Ivan Veliky, the church which dominates the Kremlin at Moscow. This cross, according to the "Architectural Review," was pulled down at the command of Napoleon, who is said to have believed that, although it was 16ft. high, it was made of solid gold, and by removing it he intended to punish the Russians for setting fire to the city, to add a glory to the dome of the Invalides, and perhaps to gratify in some measure the superstition which formed no insignificant element of his complex mind, or perhaps to work upon the superstition of the Russians, who were understood to associate the cross with the fortunes of their country.

NOT IN LAKE SEMLEVO.

The cross, however, had to be abandoned on the march to Smolensk, and was supposed to have been sunk in Lake Semlevo. The lake having been recently drained, careful search has been made in the hope of finding the cross, which, however, is now believed never to have left Moscow, but to have been buried under the wreckage in the Kremlin when its buildings were blown up by order of Napoleon. Moreover, it appears that Napoleon was mistaken as to the identity of the cross; the real gold cross remaining undetected on one of the churches which escaped destruction.

A D'ARTAGNAN STATUE.

All readers of the "Three Musketeers" and admirers of D'Artagnan (and who does not admire him?) will be glad to hear that a statue is to be raised to their hero. It is to be placed at Gers, in Gascony, which is perhaps rather far afield, but then M. d'Artagnan was, of course, a Gascon. One agrees with M. Paul Ginisty, in the "Debats," that the pedestal of the statue at least should have a medallion of the charming Madame Bonacieux. M. Ginisty tells us that D'Artagnan was drawn from life. There was a certain Charles de Batz-Castelmore, Seigneur d'Artagnan, who played an heroic part in the wars of Louis XIV., and Dumas took his hero from this character. The real D'Artagnan fought in a prodigious number of champaigns, and was employed on secret mission by Richelieu and Louis XIV. Finally he was killed at the siege of Maestricht, just when his fortune was at its height. There is not, we think, any evidence in Dumas's book that our hero ever married. But the real D'Artagnan married, and made a sad mess of it, for he had a very jealous wife. It is possible that posterity would never have heard of this charming adventurer if it had not been for Dumas, who crowned him with immortal fame.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

RENAN AND BERTHELOT.

It has been a happy thought of the sculptor Saint-Marceau to represent on a bas-relief of the statue of Berthelot that is to be raised in the Gardens of the Luxembourgh the face of Renan, for in this way the monument will not only perpetuate the name of a great French chemist, but also a friendship which was a principal element in the lives of the two men who shared it, and one which is of some importance as a matter of history. It was the merest chance which threw together Renan, who was twenty-two, and Berthelot, who was eighteen, but they were men constituted by nature to understand and stimulate each other. Both very strong thinkers, hard workers, and full of intellectual ardour. The mental unity which their intercourse revealed is expressed by Renan in a figure which would have pleased the ancients, who were ever curious in their search for a new metaphor to express the "one soul in the two bodies." "Our friendship," he says, "was something analogous to that of the two eyes when they fix upon the same object, and from the two images there results a single impression in the brain."

AN INTELLECTUAL PASSION.

The tie that bound the two together was purely an intellectual passion, and the loftiness of tone which characterised it is set forth under another figure. "When I try to represent the unique pair of friends we were, I think of two priests in surplices walking arm in arm. Their apparel is no obstacle to their discussing higher matters, but the idea would never occur to them thus arrayed to smoke a cigar together or talk upon homely themes." The interminable discussions which mark such friendships among young men, sometimes over the fire, sometimes during midnight walks between their respective dwellings, counted for much in the intellectual development of both. That each should prove an immense stimulant to the other was natural, but the body of thought resulting from their intercourse raises the question of property in ideas in its subtlest and most baffling form. Thus there can be little doubt that Berthelot was right in claiming as a joint production "L'Avenir de la Science"—that book which is the permanent witness to the astonishing fermentation of thought which took place in Renan's brain after his leaving Saint-Sulpice, and which served as the seedbed from which so many ideas were planted out later into works of a different sort. Renan himself would have admitted it, for when, some thirty years after their first meeting, he dedicated his "Dialogues Philosophiques" to his old friend, he admits indebtedness, although confessing himself unable to separate what is his own from what is Berthelot's. Sometimes the idea had originated with him and Berthelot has developed it, sometimes the germ was Berthelot's and the development his own, but now all was so much part of himself that it was as impossible to declare what was due to each as to separate in the nature of a child what was due to the father and what to the mother. The intellectual unison was not even at the beginning so absolute, perhaps, as one would think, and it lessened as each followed his different path through life, but there was never any jar or rupture, and the association of those two men must remain, for elevation and tenacity, one of the most memorable friendships of modern times.

DISPERSION OF PRIVATE COLLECTION.

The dispersion of any considerable private collection of books has always been a matter of great interest in the world of book hunters, and it is becoming more and more so as time goes on. Of recent years, rich public librarians have shown great zeal in acquiring valuable editions, and once a book gets into a public library it never comes upon the market again. It is only, accordingly, when books accumulated by a collector of the amplest means or of an earlier generation come under the auctioneer's hammer that the book hunter has his opportunity. For that reason alone the sale of the Huth Library, the first section of which is to be disposed of at Sotheby's this month, would be matter of great moment, but there are other and more special reasons. One is the extent of the collection. It took only thirty years to build up, but during those years Huth visited the great booksellers every day on his way home from the city, frequented sales by auction, left orders with auctioneers, and kept an eye on what was going on on the Continent, with the result that when he died in 1878, his library was one of the two or three largest private collections in Europe. Moreover, although it is stronger in some departments than in others—Shakespere editions, Bibles, early Spanish and German literature—it is not a specialist's library, for Huth had a sufficient knowledge of values to enable him to take a vast section of the world of books for his province. Collectors, therefore, who have been working up some solitary lane of their own, know that they have an off-chance of coming upon volumes, the absence of which from their shelves has caused them sore searchings of heart. Further, all the volumes are sound. On this point Huth was fastidious. He satisfied himself by personal collation that a book was authentic, complete, and in good condition before he would admit it; if it was faulty it was a "leper of the library" and banished. Nor was a volume likely to deteriorate in his possession. Once when the Philobiblion Society met at his house, he came upon one of the members leaning with both arms upon an open quarto in which he had put on the top of several other volumes equally rare, and the sight so scared him that he gave in his resignation. Borrowers, of course, might be less careful—and Huth, who recognised that his library was of the nature of a trust, was generous in lending books to scholars,—but borrowers knew too well what his books were to him, and his jumpiness during their absence, not to return them as early as possible and in as good condition as they got them.

EXPENDITURE ON BOOKS.

An American lady some weeks ago, in order to substantiate in a court of law the assertion that, as a millionaire's wife, she could not subsist upon less than £12. 8s. per day, produced a sample budget for a month, which showed that her expenditure on books was a mere trifle as compared with her expenditure on less intellectual things. Upon groceries and wines she spent £70, on clothing £60, on her motor £25, on toilet articles £4, on theatre tickets £2, and on books 8s. Now if the books she would get in exchange for 8s.—no doubt they would be two novels at a dollar a piece—were all that the lady read, she was certainly reading too little, but beneath much of the criticism which her statement has awakened in America there lies a fallacy which may be said to date back to a memorable utterance of Mark Pattison. Pattison, it will be remembered, declared that expenditure on books should be in proportion to income, so that if one with a salary of £1,000 a year spent less than £50 on books he was not doing his duty. Evidently the principle is not above criticism. Suppose one has the income mentioned, but in the earning of it finds he has little time left for reading, is he going to continue buying books! If he does he will pile up about him heaps upon heaps of volumes which will mean nothing to his affections and count for nothing as culture. They may be chosen with a view to their effect as furniture, of course, and that is one legitimate function of books; one may even have a personal opinion that a house without a good supply of books is a body without a soul. But if one is of another mind one can no more blame him for it than one can blame him for not sharing with me a passion for Chippendale chairs or Sheffield plate. The truth is that to glorify the mere buying of books is just one degree worse than the more familiar glorification of mere reading. Physicians tell their dyspeptic patients that it is not what they eat but what they digest that they profit by, and it is so in the matter of reading. The right principle upon which to regulate expenditure on books is to proportionate it to one's powers of assimilation, and as a matter of fact it is upon that principle that most people unconsciously act.

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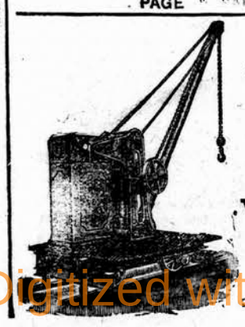

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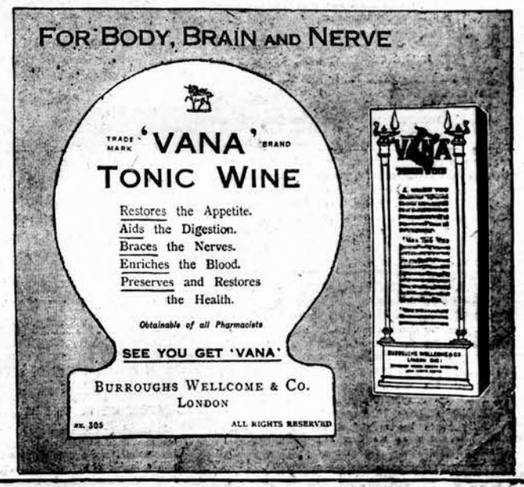

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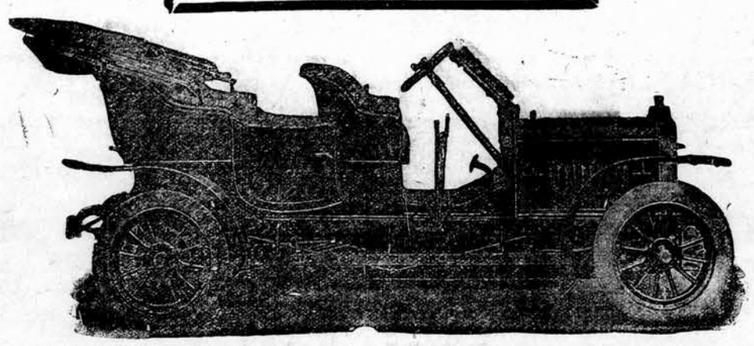

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.